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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII NO. 112 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th May	Adolph Woerman..	6257 Medical Inspect[or]
15th "	Morea ..	0890
19th "	Berlin ..	17324
22nd "	Mandala ..	8246
29th "	Narkunda ..	15620

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara ..	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
18th May	Lhasa ..	Karachi Persian Gulf Ports
13th "	Bankura ..	Karachi coastin
13th "	Bandra ..	Persian Gulf Ports.
17th "	Hymettus ..	Bushire only.
17th "	Linga ..	Karachi coasting.
20th May	Taroba ..	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nigal Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	9th May
Shinyu Maru	J. Yamamoto	2983	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	5th May	16th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	15th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	18th May
Shini Maru	K. Konaka	3904	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.
For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings,
Marnby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	21st Apl.	11thMay	Japan
Burma Maru,	T. Takemura	12th May	23rd May	"
PekingMaru	G. Fujita	20thMay	31st May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Mint Building Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.
A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUPSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	80,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whig does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 25,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 854,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manags.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 20,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid about ... 25,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear FOR LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of all
Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

KATOL
The best insecticide Ans. 9 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., Bombay.

THE FACT IS PATENT that
BARRY'S INK TABLETS
have won special approbation for all.
CHEAPEST AND BEST
M. R. BARRY & SON,
6/A, Kanai Seal Street, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Thursday May 13th at 9-30 p. m.
FAREWELL VISIT OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
famous
"PIERROT PIE CO."
In conjunction with the
Bandman Comedy Co.
14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN
Thursday May 13th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Friday May 14th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only :
PIE No. 1.
Saturday May 15th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Sunday May 16th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only :
PIE No. 2.
Monday May 17th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Tuesday May 18th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only :
PIE No. 3.
EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR WEEK-DAYS MATINEES.
Special Note :—The Bandman Comedy Co. will perform at 5-30 p. m. on the days when the Pierrot Pie Co. perform at 9-30 p. m. and VICE VERSA.
Plans at Rose & Co. for 9-30 permances upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre AND for MATINEE PERFORMANCES upto 4 p. m. AND at 4-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

IS RESPECT A SUFFICIENT SUBSTITUTE FOR LIFE ?

Shall a woman trust to luck that a marriage of convenience will turn out well ?
This is the most wretched thing a woman can do.
Behold Adele Moore married to Clarence Houghton, a pillar of Society in

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

(Five Episodes—6,000 feet.)
THE GREAT MORALITY PLAY OF THE AGE
produced by
WILLIAM FOX
and presented, this week, to the Cinema loving public of Bombay, by Messrs. K. D and Brothers.
When man brought the fat of the land to the altar of his god, he expected recompense. When a woman sacrifices herself at the altar of her love, should she expect no reward from man ? Adele Moore slaved for Dick Mayne, and received no return for her devotion.
See it in the touching soul-inspiring William Fox Photo-play

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

The Colossal 1920 Morality Drama.
The Love-trials of the Most Beautiful Woman on Earth is most vividly portrayed in this Magnificent Drama. The celebrated Star, Miss

Lucy Fox

is seen at her best in this Dramatic Production of unparalled power and magnificence.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)
Four Shows Daily : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 10-15. p.m. (S.T.)
NEXT SATURDAY !
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
"WESTWARD HO"
Adapted from the famous novel by
CHARLES KINGSLY.
Watch for further details.
West-End Cinema.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
„ CASHMERE „ Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS.
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THE CONCLUDING EPISODES OF
"The Iron Test"
FEATURING
Antonio Moreno & Carol Holloway
SEE THEM AT YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE THEATRE.
ALSO
Gaumont Graphic
SHOWING
THE WOVLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Loveliest of the Lovely
MARGARITA FISHER
In a delicious 5-Part comedy thriller
"ANN'S FINISH"
The tale of an adventurous girl, who starts by being expelled from various schools and finishes as a war bride.
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR
'The Grand National, 1920.'
(Exclusive to Madan Theatres, Ltd.)
25 CAMERAS, 48 OPERATORS AND ASSISTANTS.
A Faithful and Complete Reproduction of the Race.

THIS WEEK—THIS WEEK
DARING EXPLOITS OF
Jack Sam & Pete
THRILLS GALORE IN THIS
ONE WHALE OF A PICTURE
Yet Healthy Sensationalism is the Keynote
MISS IT NOT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

COMING SHORTLY
TWO NORDISK SPECIALS
A PRINCE OF BHARATA
AND
A DAUGHTER OF BRAHAMA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
GRAND OPERA SEASON
RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
"LA TOSCA AND SPECIAL BALLET."
12th—LA TRAVIATA
13th—THAIS
14th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
15th—BARBER OF SEVILLE AND SPECIAL BALLET.
16th—ROMEO AND JULIET
Matinee 15th at 5 p. m. —"AIDA."
OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.
NOTE.
Special Motors.
Phœnix Taxi and Transport Coy's Motors at 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.
special Trams
To Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
To Victoria Gardens via Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
To Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.
Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.
Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Friday at 6-30 p. m.
The Five-reel Photoplay:
"Stripped for a Million."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices : Re. 1-8 ; Re 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes at Rs. 5 each.)

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night ! To-night ! ! At 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE
Bandman Comedy Co.
In conjunction with
PIERROT PIE.
To-day, Tuesday, May 11th at 9-30 p. m.
and
"A VOICE FROM THE MINARET"
To-morrow, Wednesday, May 12th at 9-30 p. m.
"MR. TODD'S EXPERIMENT."
For the first time in Bombay.
Thursday 13th May at 5-30 p.m.
"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."
SPECIAL NOTE :—The Pierrot Pie Co. will perform at 5-30 p.m. on the days when the Bandman Comedy Co. perform at 9-30 p.m. and VICE VERSA.
Reduced Price on week day Matinees.
PLANS AT ROSE COMPANY upto 6 p. m. for the 9-30 performances and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre. AND for the 5-30 performances upto 4 p. m; and at 4-30 at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"The Drama"
"The Drama"
By Victorien Sardou.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
Pearl White
IN
The feature Serial de Luxe of a thousand Sensations
THE BLACK SECRET
The third instalment this week.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest news from everywhere.
PATHE REVIEW
a weekly film magazine, Amusing and Instructive.
HIS ONLY FATHER
A Luke Comic.
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
IMPERIAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AIR

Propelled, outboard, modern, portable engine, attachable to ordinary boats.
If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.
50, Church Gate Street, Fort
BOMBAY.
—Clubwalla & Co.—

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

ACHES.

IN THEBONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our humble suggestion for quick relief. Try
Odman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
1/ Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

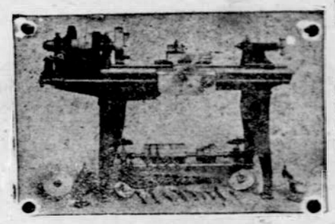
It is an admitted fact that the
New Waterproof Over Coats
which
K. C. MARROTT
189/91, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
Sells at Rs. 10 to 15 each
Cannot be had elsewhere in India
even for Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 each.
NEW WATERPROOFS
NEW WATERPROOFS

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER
THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA :—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restricions as regards diet.
Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.
KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."
They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.
These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.
Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.
NIGHT PILLS :—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healter Pills Rs. 5.
SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL :—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER :—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.
It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 3.
Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.
One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.
Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.
Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.
Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.
Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.
Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.
Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Rs. 2.
ZENANA POWDER :—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.
HAIR GROWING WATER :—Rs. 10 per lb.

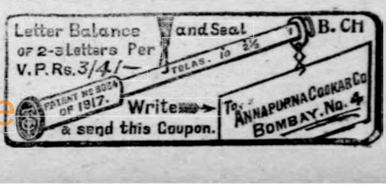
DUBAL PHARMACY
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.


Lathes FOR Immediate Shipment
6 & 10 in. Centre, Self-Acting, Sliding Surfacing and Screw-Cutting Lathes, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 feet long Beds—Deep Grape—Hollow Spindle.
In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 200 feet.
Prices defy Competition.
The International Engineering Co.
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
British Hotel Lane,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—THINENCO. Telephone No 382

The Arya Pathika Ashram.
LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,
Bombay.

FOR THE H.
Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 60 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
SOLE AGENTS,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.



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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION is curable and so are Asthma and Chronic Chest Diseases. Free Booklet from J. & J. DeCHANE, Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay. 764

LOST.

STRAYED on 9th instant from bungalow off Victoria Road a Brindle BULL-DOG; coat slightly out of condition. Will finder kindly return to SUSSEX RED BLUE STATION. 845

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HINDU CLERKS, Salary Rs. 40 p. m. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 796

WANTED—By a limited firm a competent SALESMAN for General Sundry lines. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply Box No. 550 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 824

WANTED—One qualified and experienced Hindu VETERINARY GRADUATE, starting salary Rs. 60 Biannal Rs. 15 to Rs. 150 on approved service. Apply Box No. 552, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 835

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Experienced PROFESSORS of distinguished qualifications to teach English, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy and Mathematics, for the Raja Ram College, Kolhapur. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to KUNWAR HUKAM SINGH, President, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, U. P., Rais Angai District, Muttra. 685

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A SURVEYOR well experienced in land and mining surveys, in surveys for irrigation, Roads and Railways is prepared to accept work on contract from Engineers in Bombay. Neatness, accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Please write for terms, etc., to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 759

YOUNG CORRESPONDENCE CLERK well up in all the General Office work, also knowing Typewriting and Accounts, requires suitable position (Imp. Exp. Office preferred). Very strong in English, and honest worker. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 846

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS FOR COAL

ARE INVITED by The Wallace Flour Mill Co., for a contract for one year from June, 1920. Consumption about 300 tons monthly. Delivered, weighed and stacked at the mill premises, Chikalwadi, Tardeo. Delivery to be guaranteed.

3, Wallace Street, Fort. 837

NOTICE.

WANTED Six secondhand TWIST RING SPINNING FRAMES 2 5/8in. to 2¾in. gauge, 1 5/8in to 1 3/4 in. ring, 5 inch lift. Apply stating maker's name, age, numbers of spindles in each frame and price required to Box No. 545, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 505

NOTICE.

WANTED—A REGISTERED WOMAN MEDICAL GRADUATE of the Bombay University to serve as Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150 50/5 350 per mensem at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad. Candidates should apply with testimonials stating age, nationality and previous experience to

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 788

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for Nalanda College, Bihar, PRINCIPAL, Rs. 250—10—350. Lecturers of English, Mathematics Logic and History each on Rs. 100—10—150. Lecturers of Sanscrit and Persian, each on Rs. 75—5—100. Applications must reach the undersigned by the 30th May, 1920.

SECRETARY, EDAL SINGH TRUST, P. O. Biharshariff, B. B., L. Ry. 854

NOTICE.

WANTED. A CLERK for the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Bombay, Salary Rs. 50 p.m. plus the War Allowance at 40 per cent. The Clerk must be a good typist and have passed School Final or Matric examination. The post is temporary at present but may lead to a permanancy. Apply stating age to.

S. WOODS HILL, A. R. I. B. A. Consulting Architect to Government Bombay. 861

NOTICE.

WANTED.—AN EDITOR for a weekly paper in English in the Central Provinces. University graduates with experience of Indian journalism will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with details of age, nationality, previous experience and salary expected to.

E. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, Bar.-at-Law, Bilaspur C. P. 848

THE CUTCH STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

DIRECTOR SERVICE between Bombay and Cutch-Mandvi. The fast boat KAI PAN with complete messing arrangements will sail from Bombay every MONDAY, and THURSDAY from Alexandra Docks Ferry Warfs (from Bhau's Dacks from where the steamer for Goa Starts.) The said boat will sail from Cutch-Mandvi every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Passengers tickets can be had from company's office 72, Apollo Street, and No. 107, Bazargate Street, and Kharec Bazar, Mandvi, a day previous and at the Docks on the sailing of the steamer.

PADAMSINH HALAI & Co., Agents. 849

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that our man has LOST the following currency notes worth Rs. 8,000 at between 12 to 2 p.m. on SATURDAY last, between Kalkadevi and Hornby Road. A REWARD of Rs. 500 will be given to those who return the same or give information which may lead to recovery of same.

CC/74 61166, 95/zb 33385, WC/32 33059 WC/32 30024, WC/32 19898, WC/32 25775, WC/32 29811 and 10 pieces of Rs. 100 each.

RANCHORDAS LAVJEE, Sonapur Gali, Mulji Jaitha Market Bombay, 2. 832

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

ENGLISH HEMP CANVAS, Flannels, Towelling cloth, Khaki Puggree cloth Union blanket cloth, Blue Dungares cloth, Puttoo cloth, Mosquite Netting, Blankets Cotton and Woollen, Blue Serge, Khaki serge, Khaki webbing and tape, Kit bags, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth bruches Clasp and Table knives, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Spoons, Forks, Buttons, Chinese Cooly Kits, English Woollen Vests and Drawers, Singers Sewing Machines, Sewing cottons, etc., are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquires regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks, but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES". Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY, Captain.

Assistant Controller (Textiles). New Custom House, Bombay. 850

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.

(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
- (a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
- (b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
- (c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.

(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for particulars and prices:

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

D. C. & A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS and DESK FANS

Large Sto

B. KHAN & Co., 204, Hornby Road. 698

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co. inform us that applications for shares in the P. & O. Banking Corporation must reach them not later than first post on WEDNESDAY 12th instant.

859 M. M. & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRICUMCHAND PANNA as Guardian of the porperty of Gulabchand Partapchand and Sarmal Partapchand minors under the age of 18 years have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 day from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground only situated at Lower Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, without the buildings standing thereon and which piece of land admeasures six thousand three hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and is situated in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and is assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 629, New No. 4554, Old Survey No. 418 1/418, and New Survey No. 1775 and by the Municipal Assesor Sndor Ward G. Ward Nos. 2749 (1), Street No. 214, Mahim Agar and bounded on the West by the property of Bhaijee Ramchander, South by passage, East by the oart of Daji Balam Bhat and on the North partly by the Oart of J. Pascal Rozario and partly by the Oart of Daji Balam Bhat.

Bombay, dated this 7th day of May, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA, Purchaser's Attorneys. 851

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM HASANALLY and TYEBALLY MAHOMEDALLY, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assesor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenured together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 402-402-403, New No. 5415, Old Survey Nos. 242-243 and New Survey No. 9254 and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Bazaar Gate Street on the West by the property of Kaikhusro Jamshooji Narawalla, on the North by the property of Nasserwanji Edulji Batliwalla and on the South by the property of Dadabhai Byramji Mistry and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2174 and Street Nos. 80-82-84 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Purchaser's Attorney. 758

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. PARSHARAM ABAJI JAMBURE and DIGAMBAR ABAJI JAMBURE have contracted to purchase from Bai Farukhnsabibi wife of Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy and the said Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy the property described in the Schedule hereunderwritten.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned in their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new salt batty ground together with the messuage tenement chawl, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Arthur Road Chinchpoogly, without, the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 694.95 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a large piece of Foras freehold land or ground which is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 149, New No. 6690 and New Survey No. 1/2524 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxe under F Ward No. 242 (1) and Street No. 1 and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mahadeo Bhawani Hajib, on or towards the North by a passage reserved for the use of the Fazandari tenants and on or towards the South partly by the property of Radha Pachavji and partly by the property of Ganu Tukaram.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER, Purchasers' Attorneys. 862

PUBLIC NOTICES.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, have now received instructions from the Directors of the P. and O. Company to receive from person who have not nominees in England applications for shares in the P. and O. Banking Corporation of which the subscription lists are now open in London. Subscriptions are payable £1 on application £5 on allotment £4-2.6 on 1st July Applications for shares must be accompanied by drafts on Bombay. Banks for the equivalent of £1 per share applied for at Rs. 10 to the Pound sterling subject to subsequent adjustment of exchange. Applicants who are shareholders in the P. and O. Company should state this fact when applying for shares in the P. & O. Banking Corporation. Full or any allotment cannot be guaranteed. 858

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE DR. A. MITRA MEMORIAL RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

THE DR. A. MITRA MEMORIAL RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP has been endowed in memory of the late Dr. A. Mitra of Kashmir by his widow and will be awarded under the following conditions:—

1. The scholarship shall be open to a pure native of India, including the State of Kashmir.

2. The candidate must be registered medical graduate or licentiate and must have already worked for some time in a scientific laboratory and have shewn aptitued for or proficiency in research work.

3. The subjects of investigation shall be the diseases of metabolism, and during the first four years the research shall be in connection with diabetes.

4. The scholarship shall be for four years. he holder shall report the results of his work to the Committee annually, or as called upon to do so.

5. The research scholar may be allowed consultant, but not general, private practice outside his laboratory hours.

6. The research scholar, in the first instance after appointment, shall be directed to proceed to some laboratory in Europe or America, as selected by the Committee, for a year's training. An allowance of Rs. 1,000 for outfit and return passage will be granted. The scholar shall receive not more than Rs. 250 p.m. whilst in Europe or America. On return to India the value of the scholarship shall be Rs. 200 p.m. whilst working in India.

7. Applications for this scholarship should reach the Hon. Secretary, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine Endowment Fund, not later than the 31st August 1920; and should be supported by certified copies or originals of testimonials etc.

8. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

R. KNOWLES, Major, I.M.S., Hony: Secretary, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine.

Calcutta, the 7th May, 1920. 855

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

AUCTION.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY 14th May, 1920, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable, stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Zinc Pig, Alumunium Pig Metal Pewter Pig, Bronze scrap, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old Barrows wheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, a large quantity of Tents I P., Spades, steel Cast scrap, iron, wrought steel mild scrap, Mamooties Fawlins of sorts, Cordage Hemp, Enomel ware web old, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose, old tanks, Packing Cases, Bath Tubs, Camp kattles, Drums, Bicycles' etc.

The Conditions of Sale will be read on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer. 840

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS. BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, SILK CURTAINS, Etc.

The property of a Hindu Gentleman proceeding abroad.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction at Shop No. 46, opposite to Messrs. Lipton's Ltd. in Apollo Street Fort, very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by well-known makers consisting of sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardha almirahs, chiffoniers, jardineers palm stands, clothes basket teakwood cots, fancy teapoys, hat-stands, towel horses, washing tables, fire-proof safe, chicks, silk curtains, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th and 17th May, 1920, respectively each day at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at Kamshet Station (G. I. P. Ry.).

An Assortment of constractors' plant, tools and stores, machineries, cranes, pumps, valves, boilers, oil engines, mortar mills, drilling machines, rolling stock W. I. Girders, joists, boats, barges, launches, electric fittings, lamps, furnitures, stone crushers, engineering instruments sundry stores etc., the property of Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—Train leaving Bombay at 7-55 a.m. (S. T.) and Poona 10-45 a.m. (S. T.) will stop at Kamshett Station.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1920.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 6th

		Sales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		"
" " Sales of East Indian		50
" " Imports Sea-Isles		"
Mid. American Spot, Imported request		27.57
Egyptian F. G. F. Quic.		36.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	33.02
	Oct.	30.70
	Jan.	34.40
New Orleans 9 a.m	July	29.40
	Oct.	30.51

Liverpool, May 7th

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		"
" " Sales of East Indian		50
" " Imports		"
Mid. American Spot		27.60
Egyptian F. G. F.		37.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	31.40
	Oct.	30.12
	Jan.	34.90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	30.15
	Oct.	30.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
May	25.88
June	"
July	25.21
Aug.	"
Sept.	24.30
Oct.	"
Nov.	"
Dec.	"
Jan.	23.48
Feb.	"
Mar.	"
April	"

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 6th

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.69
June	25.06
July	25.46
Aug.	25.18
Sept.	24.80
Oct.	24.43
Nov.	24.10
Dec.	23.77
Jan.	23.47
Feb.	23.40
Mar.	23.42
April.	23.38

Tone:—steady.

Liverpool, May 7th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	25 66
June	25.43
July	25.20
Aug.	25.01
Sept.	24.66
Oct.	24.26
Nov.	23.90
Dec.	23.61
Jan.	23.38
Feb.	23.16
Mar.	22.97
April	22.81

Tone:—Barely Steady.

Manchester Market:—Quiet Irregular.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 6th

M.G.	Bengal Good	13 25
"	" Fully Good	14 00
"	" Fine	14 60
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	16 25
"	" Fully Good	18 50
"	" Fine	19.86
"	Broach Good	21.10
"	" Fully Good	21 60
"	" Fine	22 10
"	Scinde Good	13 07
"	" Fully Good	13.32
"	" Fine	14.32

Liverpool, May 7th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	12.75
"	" Fully Good	12.50
"	" Fine	14 00
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	18.25
"	" Fully Good	18 25
"	" Fine	19.85
"	Broach Good	21 10
"	" Fully Good	21.60
"	" Fine	22.10
"	Broach Scinde Good	12.07
"	" Fully Good	13.32
"	" Fine	13.81

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Lindon, Saturday, May 8th.

Total Sight	11,138,000
Egytian Visible Supply	2.8 000
East Indian	20 .000
American	4,231,000
Other	252,000
Total Sales	21,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	"
" Export	"
East Indian Export	"
" Stock	58,000
" Forwarded	1,000
" Imprt	2.100
" Imports	5,000
" Speculation	"
American Afloat	128,000
East Indian Afloat	2?,000
Toatal Afloat	198,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 7th

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S Ports	82,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	61,000
Week's Exports to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,146 000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,078.000

New York, May 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	16,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	"
" " to Continent	"
Futures at New York July	28.63
" " Oct.	25.15
" " Jan.	24.10
Spot Cotton at New York	47 10
" " Orlean	40 25
Futures at New Orleans July	28 90
" " Oct.	25 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	18 3/4
Demand, Bills	2.84 25
Silver Commercial Bars	102 1/4

New York, May 6th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16 000
Day's Export to Great Britain	8 000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York May	28 16
" " July	25 80
" " Oct.	24 47
Spot Cotton at New York	47 .33
" " Orleans	40 25
Futures at New Orleans May	27 00
" " Oct.	25.01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18 3/4
Demand Bills	2.82.75
Silver Commercial Bars	104 1/1

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 6th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	112,560,000		No change.
Public Deposits	28,500,000	Inc.	1,700,000
Other do.	110,500 000	Dec	5,000 000
Govt Securities	85,300,000	Dec.	4,500 000
Other do.	70,700,000	Inc.	4,100,000
Notes and Gold	19,800,000	Dec.	3,200,000

The BANK RESERVE is 15% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 7th

Scats 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	60
" 2 months bance	60 1/0
Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	106
Interest day to day loans	6 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 3/0
Consols 2½ %	46 1/6
Rupee Paper 5½ %	65 1/6
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	55
Government Securities 3 %	46 3/6
Ex. On London at Paris, France	61.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£116 1/2
National Bank	£54

London, May 8th

Scates 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	61 5/8
" 2 months bance	60 5/0
Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	106
Interest day to day loans	6 1/2
" 7 day market loans	5 3/0
Consols 2½ %	46 1/6
Rupee Paper 5½ %	65 1/6
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	55
Government Securities 3 %	46 3/6
Ex. On London at Paris, France	61.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£116 1/2
National Bank	£54

WAR LOANS.

London, May 7th

Funding Loan 4 %	£70
Victory Loan 4 %	£79
5 %	£94 2/0

London, May 8th

Funding Loan 4 %	£70
Victory Loan 4 %	£79
5 % New	£94 2/0

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 7th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs Paid	
Australian—61lbs. Paid	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	
Rapeed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Quoted	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl. May Sellers at Lower Prices Quote. Paid.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) May-June	
Nominal, Steady.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Sellers	
Toria Rapeseed —May June Sellers	
Linsed Calcutta April-June Sellers	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£106
Copper Braziers	£108
Yellow Metal	105
Hard Spelter	£37
Corrugated Sheets	£38 5

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Paid	88
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	90
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	87

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/02
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	2/1½

London, May 8th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs Quoted	90
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted	90
Wheat Afloat to U. K. To	2,00,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£38
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-May Sellers	£42 1/2
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Nearest Value	£38 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May June Quoted	£15 1/2
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£44 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£106
Copper Braziers	£108
Yellow Metal	105
Hard Spelter	37

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/02
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	2/1½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	88
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	87
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	88

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 8th May 1920.

LIABILITIES.

			Rs.
Capital			1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund			1 14,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		4,61,12,156	
" Deposits at Branches		1,11,21,521	
			5,72,33,677
Other Deposits			24,19,17,809
Post Bills			15,462
Sundries			51,51,375
		Rs.	32,50,47,210

ASSETS.

Government Securities	3,12,60,200
Other authorised Securities	17,18,220
Credit on Government and other authorised securities	2,42,06,321
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	12,74,60,270
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,10,81,050
Dead Stock	17,46,782
Stamps	14 004
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	2,46,207
Sundries	5,96,256
Cash	8,2 ,96,100
Rs.	32,50,47,210

AL COMMITTEE.

CASE OF LADY CLERKS.

BURMA WITNESSES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The Postal Committee resumed its sitting to-day when three Delhi witnesses were examined. Mr. Behari Lal representing the clerical and menial staff of Delhi G. P. O. was the first witness. He began by saying that Delhi had some specialities unknown to other cities in the circle which rendered the lot of the postal clerks there miserable. Delhi was a big trade centre and capital of India. The Government of India clerical establishment always paid high rents for houses in the winter season because they could afford to do it, but unfortunately this example affected badly the lot of postal clerks. The house owners would not rent them for less than what the Government of India clerks would pay them, because once they had opened their mouths too wide they would not shut it again. Hence the necessity for special local allowance in the case of Delhi. Witness recommended that a clerk should start with Rs. 50 and should draw 35 per cent local allowance with a minimum of Rs. 25 and should reach Rs. 200 in next 20 years. Witness pressed that in view of the multifarious and responsible duties and arduous and taxing work they had to perform it would be but just to acceed to their requests. Moreover, after completion of five years' service an open competitive examination should be held where from successful candidates should be promoted above Rs. 200 grade. Witness further pointed out that split duties were a great inconvenience and in order to do away with the main griviance Government would do well to either provide quarters on the post office premises or sanction a house rent allowance so as to cover the costs of renting a house in the close vicinity of a post office. The daily working should be reduced to seven hours instead of eight. Time scale should be introduced with retrospective effect.

MUNSHI ISAMULLA BEG.

Munshi Isamulla Beg was next witness. Mr. Beg endorsed the evidence given by the first Delni witness. He pointed out that at present the Delhi G. P. O. was badly undermanned and unless a hundred per cent relieveing staff was sanctioned there would be no way out of the difficulty. Moreover, Delhi was comparatively dear and the important nature of the work transacted there as compared with other towns and moffusil were sufficient grounds for specially facing the situation by sanctioning 35 per cent duty allowance.

Among other reforms witness advocated that time scale should be introduced with full retrospective effect, that qualified signalors in the postal department should be given an opportunity to change the Telegraph Department provided the Committee could not recommend equal prospects to the two sister departments, that adverse remarks in the character sheet should be communicated to the man concerned and that his experience had not shown that reeruitment of Ladies had in any way proved beneficial to the Department. Rather it was his sad experience that they could not stand hard work in the way a clerk could do.

MR. IL TAFAT HUSSAIN

Mr. Il Tafat Hussam Post Master, Delhi was next witness. Mr. Il Tafat in the course of a representation in Urdu couched in forcible and touching language pointed out the grievances under which his class of men suffered. Witness proposed a start of 35 Rs. for Postmen with extra local allowance rising up to Rs. 60 in 25 years. They recommended that hours of work in the case of postmen be reduced to five and postmen should be provided with uniforms, umberallas and other necessaries once a year. In short the Delhi G. P. O. should be at least brought on the same footing as the Lahore G. P. O. and the same amount of establishment should without delay be sanctioned. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

SIMLA, May 7.

The Postal Committee resumed its sittings to-day, when three Simla witnesses were examined.

Mr. F. J. Loughlin, Postmaster, Simla, was the first witness, Mr. Loughlin represented non-gazetted postmasters, deputy and assistant postmasters, clerks, postmen and menials, and his evidence was both prolonged and exhaustice. The witness strongly advocated time scales of pay with full retrospective effect with certain limitations. The present graded system, he said did not provide an even flow of promotions, and the periodical blocks and overloading of the lower division at a particular time for ruch impeded the progress of the whole lot recruited in that particular year. A clerk should commence on Rs. 50 rising by annual increments of Rs. 5, reach Rs. 100 in ten years, and reach Rs. 200 in the next ten years by increments of Rs. 10. Nothin short of this could meet with the legitimate grievances of these clerks and the non-efficiency bar should be fixed between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200. The remedy of proved inefficiency or laxity should be witholding of increments in the case of younger men and compulsory retirement of the old inefficient hands. The witness favoured the idea that better intellects shoul have better outlets for their energies and that recruitment of this class was absolutely essential to raise the general efficiency and stiffen the tone of their service. But to effect this reform he would recommend that granting that an ordinary clerk, who must under new conditions be invariably a matric, would be started with Rs. 50, an under-graduate should start on Rs. 60, a graduate on Rs. 70, and an M.A. on Rs. 80. This looked to be the more favoured solution than the creation of upper and higher divisions, thereby restricting a good number of men to a lower grade.

GRADE FOR LADIES.

Mr. Loughlin strongly pressed the case of lady clerks and post mistresses, and recommended for them a separate cadre on a time scale whereby starting with Rs. 100 they might reach Rs. 250 in fifteen years, and thereafter be admitted by merit to the grades of Rs. 200, Rs. 300 and above. If this separate grading for ladies was not granted the result would be that every special promotion given to a lady would mean a lot of appeals from those affected by it.

At this stage Mr. Sarma cross-examined the witness and asked what special reason was there that the State exchequer should pay extra for getting lady workers.

The witness replied that in spite of their being fair sex, they were highly desirable to deal with the preponderating European population at places like Simla, and more especially when past experience had shown that they had been a conspicuous success. They were quite good at window work, and the Committee would do well to encourage them by providing a requisite percentage of lady workers in large towns. Further, the witness pressed that in order to improve the position of the supervisory staff, the number of frequent appointments of postmasters, deputy and assistant postmasters, on Rs. 200-500 should be increased by fifty per cent. The witness regretted that post offices were badly undermanned and about twenty-five per cent. more clerks were absolutely needed to make the department self-contained. At present it would take a clerk from two to six hours to wind up his accounts after dealing with the public at the evening. If a figure went wrong he must not leave, until the account was reconciled.

RECREATION TIME.

In this connection he pointed out that split duties should be entirely abolished and business with the public should be confined to 10 to 16 hours, and secondly two sets of clerks should be established to deal with that work which could not be included in the above time say work like delivery, address and despatch. The witness could not reconcile himself with the view that the crux of the whole grievance about split duties lay in fact that clerks had to walk a long distance to and from the office and that if accommodation could be provided on the premises or within five minutes reach, the agitation would die down. He thought that morning and evening should be at the disposal of every man to utilise them for domestic requirements, recreation and exercise purposes. Continuing, the witness remarked that once a friend asked him why he did not take part in tennis and he replied he was quite ready to join him, provided he (friend) could afford to play either at twelve at noon or at ten at midnight. (Laughter.)

Questioned by the President, the witness replied if it were ruled that if any one coming after a fixed time shall be charged late fee that would not bring the clerk any relief, because even then he shall have to transact business with the public, and would not be in a position to close it up finally, unless he had stopped work at the counter. The counter time was arbitrary and inadequate, hence post offices were understaffed, the service was inefficient, the hours were long and irksome, and the public had consequently to undergo hardships. The witness further recommended that some provision should be made to prevent smaller offices from being paid out of proportion to the work they did there. For this it would be essential to group them within certain limits, and the most junior man should be deputed at the most junior place. Recruitment of intelligent men now would not dispense with the necessity of strengthening the staff immediately, but would certainly in the long run serve a useful purpose. Moreover to him it looked rather an impracticable suggestion that a training school be established to render new hands capable of doing work better.

Two lady witnesses Miss Agnes DeMonte and Miss Fendall were examined on behalf of lady postal clerks at Simla. They generally endorsed Mr. Loughlin's advocacy of their cause and pressed for a special cadre for them in order to do away with the present system of promotions to them by special treatment. They recommended for them a scale of 100—10—250.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

SIMLA, May 8.

The Postal Committee resumed its sittings to-day, when three Burma witnesses were heard.

Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer representing the supervisory, clerical and menial establishments of the Postmaster General's Office, Rangoon was the first witness examined. Mr. Iyer regretted that the existing prospects under the Postal Department could not attract the right class of men. In many cases people who had knocked about every other office without success would join the service and would again take the earliest opportunity of clearing off directly they came across some better job. In fact, only the refuse of other departments would stick, thus marring the general efficiency of the service. Witness further pressed that time scale should be introduced with retrospective effect. Ordinarily a clerk should commence on Rs. 60 and by annual increments of 5 should reach Rs. 100 and in next ten years should reach Rs. 200. No efficiency bar should be fixed below Rs. 200 but in order to encourage men of better calibre he would give graduates the start of Rs. 100, but in no case should two divisions be created because naturally the percentage of men in upper divisions would be low and this would surely be a heart burning in the case of men of junior type and keep them as discontented as ever. Moreover, in addition to one's pay he should draw Rs. 20 as house rent and 30 per cent. Burma allowance with the minimum of Rs. 20. Thus, a man drawing Rs. 60 would, as a matter of course, get Rs. 100 as his monthly emoluments. Mercantile firms in Rangoon give a better start but people would prefer Government service although not so paying, simply because it carried security of tenure and attached some prestige and dignity to its incumbents.

MR. GOVIND RASALU.

Mr. Govind Rasalu, Burma was the next witness. He represented the mofussil and his evidence generally followed t e same lines as those of Mr. Iyer. Witness pointed out that Post Office clerks were very much rus'ed up both on account of the inadequacy of staff and undue concession to the public by way of long hours of transaction of business at the counter. He said window work should be limited from 10 hours to 16 hours. Moreover, in addition to the existing number of paid probationers 20 per cent. relieving staff should be sanctioned to meet leave requirements of the staff. Direct recruitment of probationary postmasters should cease. Due to the inaccessibility of Burma an additional fifteen days' privilege leave allowance should be sanctioned. If any amendments of rules and procedures of Post-offices were contemplated it was absolutely necessary that a man like the Postmaster with practical experience should confer with the Postmaster General in drafting or amending rules. Witness did not consider it fair that any upper and lower divisions should be created between Rs. 60 and Rs. 200. Such demarcation would benefit only a few and its effect would be pernicious, inasmuch as it would not encourage a good number of efficient hands to get into the service.

MR. T. V. REDDI.

Mr. T. V. Reddi was the next witness on behalf of the R. M. S. in Burma. Mr. Reddi endorsed the time scale of pay advocated by Mr. Iyer for the R.M.S. clerks with this difference that his people would draw an extra allowance of Rs. 15 as an outstation allowance. Witness regretted that rest houses provided at outstations were like so many nests of owls. So many people were huddled up in the same room. There was no furniture, no lamp oil, in short not even the ordinary decencies of life were available. Mr. Reddi did not favour the creation of two separate cadres for the clerical establishment. At this stage the Committee adjourned till Monday.

THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter published in your issue of the 4th instant under the signatories of Messrs. K. M. Save and others, we shall thank you to publish the following reply thereto.

1. In the first place the letter published in your paper is not the letter tha was really addressed to the chairman of the Reception Committee but only a revised version of it and differs in several material particulars from the original. We should have liked to place before your readers our reply to both these leters, but as the letter to the chairman is no before the public we will confine our remarks to the one published in your paper.

2. As regards the volunteers the number of local men was not sufficient and very few of them, if any, had experience of looking after the convenience of guests or keeping order in the pandal. Therefore a number of volunteers outside Dahanu was invited by the Reception Committee, and volunteers from Bombay and Kalyan had promised to come. The signatories are quite wrong when they say that it was resolved that all arrangements of the Conference were to be made by the local volunteers; nor was it the duty of Mr. Karandikar to enroll volunteers. Intending volunteers had to apply to Dr. Phatak the Captain Dr. Phatak having been appointed Captain of the volunteers by the Reception Committee. Nobody could be entrusted with the management of the mandap and nobody had a right to entrust the work to Messrs. Davne and Adhiya except the Reception Committee and the Reception Committee had not done so. It is therefore futile to drag the name of Mr. Karandikar or to mark him out for criticism or blame. As regards the travelling expenses of the volunteers. The Reception Committee had agreed to pay them if necessary, but as the Kalyan Volunteers were willing to come without charging the railway fare, their services were requisitioned under the instruction of Dr. Phatak.

3. The signatories knew very well when they sent their letter for publication, that there was no instruction to hand over any bunglow to the volunteers which was set apart or was wanted for the accommodation of guests. Mr. Davne was assured that the accommodation of guests was a matter on which there could not possibly be any difference of opinion and he was given a definite promise that the best bunglow in the whole town would be reserved for the guests of the moderate party and in fact it was done so.

4. As regards resolutions, the sub-Committee appointed for preparing the draft entrusted the work to one of its members who prepared it as requested. Thus however, there was no sufficient time to circulate the draft among the members of the Sub-Committee or to get its approved by that body, it was arranged that the draft resolutions should no be considered as representing the views of the Reception Committee. All these views were definitely explained to Mr. Davne and he expressed himself as satisfied and undertook not to give any further publicity to the letter. There was only one point on which Mr. Davne's request was not granted and that was his demand for a certified copy of a letter from Mr. Mahajan to Mr. Deodhekar, one of the secretaries. As regards this particular matter, it should distinctly be stated that it was addressed to Mr. Deodhekar in his private capacity, but as another Secretary opened it in his absence and without his permission, it had to be brought on the records of the Reception Committee. There was nothing in the letter except some vague apprehensions entertained by the writer with reference to the activities of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni. At any rate the Reception Committee had not sought any advice from Mr. Mahajan and no unprejudiced mind could discover anything objectionable therein. The signatories to the letter, however, forced their own meaning on it, charged Mr. Deodhekar, with complicity with it and openly expressed their intention of circulating it. The chairman, therefore, refused to allow any certified copy to be given and referred them to the Reception Committee, if they wanted any further steps to be taken with regard to it.

5. The information on which the signatories have acted, has been in most cases, inaccurate or irrelevant and if before rushing to the print they had cared to refer to the Reception Committee, they would have found that their fears and complaints were unfounded. They did not choose to do so although, two of them are among the secretaries of the Reception Committee and the record was opened to them.

All these questions were discussed at a meeting held on 30th April and to which the signatories were specially invited. Only Mr. Davne was present in the beginning and later on Mr. Adhiya. On most of these they expressed themselves satisfied and definitely undertook not to give publicity to the letter to the chairman. They have kept their promise, but only by publishing a varient of that letter which is even more misleading and inaccurate.

The whole matter in itself, is so insignificant that we would not have troubled you with this long explanation, but for the fact that the letter is likely to mislead ignorant people on our side.

The chagrins of the Liberals arises from their impotence. With all the fury and thunder of the last three weeks and more they were most ignomiously defeated on the Reforms—Resolution when out of nearly a thousand delegates present, they could secure only 20 votes of which not less than ten were from outside Thana District. It speaks highly you may say, of the pursuasive, powers of the moderate guns from Bombay and Poona that ten of them could only secure ten converts.

Thanking you in anticipation. We remain.—Yours etc.

A. J. KARANDIKAR,
N. D. DEODHEKAR.

Dahanu, May 5.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the closing of the Dharmasalla by the Parsi management against the lecture of Dr. Savarkar, mentioned by your correspondent in yesterday's issue of your paper, I shall thank you much to publish for general information that the Dharmasalla is a private charitable institution for the comfort and repose of travellers, and if it is required for any other use, an application must be made to the local management in time to obtain the permission of the proprietor who lives in Bombay. Had the organizers of the meeting done this, the incident referred to would have been avoided.

The statement of your correspondent, that the meeting was first announced to be held in the compound of the Dharmasalla, is positively misleading as will be seen from the leaflets announcing the lecture of Dr. Savarkar, distributed in the town, a copy of which leaflet is enclosed herewith. No such place is mentioned in it.

If they had done it, the local management would have immediately informed them about its inability to allow the meeting to be held there without the necessary permission in time to enable the organizers to make other arrangements. But late in the evening at about 9 p.m. without any previous intimation whatsoever, they began to make arrangements there for holding a meeting, and there was no other alternative for the local management but to refuse them to do so.

Sir, is this party spirit at work as suggested by your correspondent, or high-handedness at work on the part of the organizers of the meeting?

A request, however, was made the next day by another party for holding a meeting there; but it too had to be refused as there was not sufficient time to communicate it to the proprietor.

Thanking you for the trouble.—Yours, etc.,

MANAGEMENT, DHARAMSALLA.

Dahanu, May 5.

[N.B.—With reference to this, our correspondent writes:—"On the evening of the 1st it was announced at the Conference pandal and the Conference office that a public meeting would be held that night at the Dharamsalla, when Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Mucadum would speak on "The work before us." People assembled in the compound of the Dharamsalla about 9-30 p.m., when two Parsi gentlemen—one an old man and another—Mr. Italia, pleader, objected to the holding of the meeting. Mr. Khale, a local pleader, who was to have presided, arrived a little later and requested the people present to proceed to the open space near the Conference pandal and the people went there and the meeting was held." Nothing was said by our correspondent as to the existence of any party spirit behind the refusal of the Parsi management. The statement was one of fact and it is not disputed by the writer of the letter.—Editor, "B. C."]

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent's suggestions in giving the proceedings of the 2nd Thana District Conference in your issue of the 4th inst., that encouraged by the Collector's refusal to give Government land for the mandap, the local Moderates and non-Brahmins did their best to hamper the work of the Conference and discredit its principal organizers and to raise all sorts of obstacles in the way of the Conference by spreading false rumours to the effect that delegates voting for the trial of Lord Chelmsford would be prosecuted by Government or those voting for the resolution condemning the Reforms Act, as unsatisfactory would incur displeasure of the Collector and that Khilafat matter would not be taken up by the Conference, are, the undersigned have no hesitation to say, absolutely false and groundless.

The undersigned were never aware of the application to the Collector and his refusal and grounds for the same, till the last sitting of the Conference, when Mr. Karandikar, one of the working Secretaries, for the first time in moving the vote of thanks to Mr. Gordhandas Girdardas, made mention of the said letter.

It is true that the Liberal party had sometimes to protest against the high-handed action of the working Secretaries and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, as will be seen from our letter to the Chairman. This letter as published by your correspondent is not only incomplete and wrongly translated but misleading and with a view to satisfy you, we herewith send you a copy of the original letter in Marathi.

It is also true that some of the Liberal party objected to the draft resolution as originally framed on the Punjab affairs, which contained the words 'ordinary criminals" applying among other officers, to the Viceroy. Hence we were trying to bring an amendment for the deletion of those being applied to the Viceroy. Eventualy however the words 'common criminals" were ommitted as will be seen from the English translation of the resolution published by your correspondent and therefore no amendment was moved.

But it is absolutely not true that any rumours about Khilafat matter were spread by any of the Liberal party. On the contrary some rumours that the Liberal party would not support the Khilafat resolution were designedly spread and therefore one of us, Mr. Davane, had to make particular mention of this in his speech while supporting the resolution.

Further your correspondent, in referring to the informal interview some of us had with the chairman on the previous night but at which he was not present, has overstated the facts. No apology of any sort was tendered by any party to the other and the circulation of false rumours against the Conference was not brought home to any body as its authors as your correspondent says. As he was certainly not present there at the time we should like to know his authority for the same.

Under the circumstances we think in fairness to us you will publish this letter.—Yours, etc.

V. A. DAVANE.
P. N. ITALIA.
K. M. SAVE.
C. G. ADHIYA.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

This week's programme at the Empire Theatre includes the sporting event of the year: "The Grand National, 1920." It is one of the most spectacular races in the world, and the event stands unchallenged with its 14 fences and thrilling water jumps. Sportsmen in Bombay should not miss seeing this grand event.

This week's Pathe's Gazette includes a picture of Mr. Mahomed Ali giving a stirring speech at a Mosque in London in connection with the Khalifat question.

LAPSE OF A BOY PEON.

Dhondo Ganpat, a peon-boy, aged about twelve years, was yesterday charged before Mr. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Ferguson with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 106.

It appears that the accused who was a peon-boy in the firm of Mr. Cheniram Motilal, was sent to the post office with the amount for postal stamps, on the 25th ultimo, but he disappeared with the money. On the 8th instant, however, he was found by another employee of the same firm, loitering near Chowpatty. He was arrested and handed over to the police. Rs. 30, in cash, a watch and other property were found in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. His Worship ordered him to be confined and sent to a Reformatory for a period of five years.

A HEARTLESS LANDLORD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Satam charged Ahmed alias Gaya, a landlord and his servant Pariah Ballia, with wrongfully confining one Bhagibai, by locking up her room.

The evidence showed that the complainant was living in a room of a house owned by the first accused whom she owed two months' rent, Rs. 12. She promised to pay the amount in a few days, but the accused without paying any heed to it, turned her out and put a padlock on the door. She had to sleep on the road side for five or six days before she lodged a complaint with the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and on their agreeing to pass a receipt to the complainant for the two months' unrecovered rents and to allow her to live rent-free for further three months, his Worship ordered the case to be compounded.

A BIG HAUL OF COCAINE.

A sentence of a fine, Rs. 200 with the alternative of six months' hard labour, was passed on one Gulshenbi, a gipsi woman, who was charged before Mr. Athavle, at the Girgaum Police Court by Excise Inspector Shavakshah Sorabji with the illicit possession of 679 grains of cocaine, found concealed on her person whilst she was searched by an excise peon, on suspicion, at Bhendi Bazar. The accused pleaded guilty.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

The editor and publisher of the Social Service Record, writes from Srirangam, South India:—

It is proposed to form a Committee by name Social Service Record Leaflets and Prize Essay Competition Committee to collect and distribute leaflets on the principles and methods of rendering Social Service and kindred subjects, to exhort young men of the land by giving them practical directions to deal with the problem of distress in its various forms and to make a general study of the health and welfare questions relating to humanity by holding competition Prize Essay schemes and awarding attractive presents to the winners. All those who wish to represent this Committee in the various parts of India to distribute such leaflets and organise prize essay competitions may kindly communicate to the above address.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Bye-Election, Fort Ward.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

General Committee Meeting re. the Prince's Visit, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, General Meeting, Sardar Mansion, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MACLEAN.—At Aberdeen, on 15th April, Elizabeth Hutchison, the dearly loved wife of John Maclean, M.A., B.Sc., Wilson College, Bombay. "Raised in power."

BIRTH.

MACLEAN.—At Aberdeen, on 15th April, the wife of John Maclean, M.A., B.Sc., Wilson College, Bombay, a daughter.

BAND NOTICE.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. M. Gymkhana this (Tuesday) evening, commencing at 6-30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

One hundred and eight deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Sunday as compared with 247 on the corresponding day of last year and 117 on that of 1918. One attack from plague, one attack and two deaths from smallpox and four attacks and six deaths from influenza and pneumonia, were reported.

KNOCKED DOWN WHILE CROSSING THE ROAD.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a municipal labourer, Yessu Jamoo, who was knocked down by a motor car belonging to Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas, on the Suparibaug Road on Saturday last.

The deceased's widow said she was told by her husband that he was walking on the side of the road when a motor car came fast from behind and knocked him down. The horn was not sounded.

Mr. Sunderdas said he was being driven to Dadar in his car by Appa Vithoo. Near the G. I. P. workshops a tram car was going in front of the car, and there were carts on his left going in the same direction. The deceased was crossing the road from the central footpath to the west. He came in front of the vicoria which was on the east tram line and in trying to avoid it he ran in front of the motor car. The deceased fell and the car was stopped; the car was going slowly and the horn was being sounded. The car was going slowly because there was a tram car in front of it. Witness took him in his car and he was conscious at the time; he asked witness to pick up the coins he had dropped. The driver had been with him for about 15 days; he was a cleaner before.

Another witness stated that the deceased suddenly went in front of the car; it was going at a moderate pace and the horn was sounded.

Appa Vithoo said he had got his license six days ago; the car was going slowly.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been accidentally knocked down by a motor car whilst crossing the road.

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AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CUP FINAL IN BOMBAY.

A DOUR GAME.

N.W. RLY. (5) BEAT HORNETS (0).

BRILLIANT PLAY IN DEFENCE

After an unusually protracted process of elimination covering 35 long summer days, the curtain has been rung down upon a denouement of highest interest and excitement in the last act of the cup-drama, the finalists being the local champions, the Hornets and our welcome visitors from Lahore. There was a record attendance on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday, every nook of vantage being occupied long before the game began by the hockey cognisants of Bombay, who turned out *en masse* to witness the final struggle for the coveted trophy in the twenty-fifth season of its competition between the redoubtable champions of Northern India and the local lights. The ground arrangement left in the capable hand of the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Hudson of the Bombay Gymkhana, left nothing to be desired. The result of the game —five goals to nil—did not come as a surprise considering the fact that the Hornets were without Willie James, and Downes had a bad knee which left him a shadow of himself. Even with their full complement in their best form, the Hornets would not have escaped defeat, but then the struggle would have been keener, exchanges more even and the margin of their opponents' victory less, as comparing their finished stick-work, greater alacrity and better understanding, with the Railway men, who have been in training for the last two months. With the standard of local hockey of which the Hornets are undoubtedly the best exponents, there is no denying the N.-W. Railway team's all-round superiority over the local combination. The game was very keenly contested from start to finish and handicapped as they were, the Hornets had to bear the brunt of defence practically throughout, their occasional short-lived attacks on the Railway defence, being either spoilt by erratic shooting or hesitation. But even such chances were few and far between. The game came in interesting flashes, the Hornets playing a great game in defence, in which Harry James was a host in himself. But the Railway attack was far too insistent and puissant which hardly gave the Hornets' defensive ranks a breathing moment and their citadel fell no less than five times. The Railway forwards, sedulously fed by L. H. Smith,—who was very ably supported by Manning and Gardiner, and whose exhibition of half-back play should be an object-lesson to Bomaby's hockey players—worked together like the parts of well-oiled and perfectly fitted machinery, whose rhythmical symmetry of attack routed the Hornets and bewitched the crowd. The Hornets' forwards could not open up the game, pitted as they were against the sturdy and resourceful defenders, whose spoiling tactics were as clever as their support of the front string was cleanly and quickly executed. That the Railway team was a better balanced than the Hornets combination, even the most rabid partisans of the local team will not deny. Hence the defeat of the Hornets has not been a surprise to any. But what the public wanted in justice to the fair name of Bombay hockey, was that the Hornets should have had out their full complement in good condition to play the N.-W. Railway. But that was not to be as circumstances had conspired to keep them in a broken state. But they played gamely to the end, the exhibition being totally untarnished by any foul play or questionable tactics. They took the defeat with perfect grace, Harry James smiling whole-heartedly and fervently shaking hands with L. H. Smith—both the skippers congratulating each other on the fine display.

Man against man the Hornets bore the comparison well, but that could not be said of one line against another of the opposite team. Goddard in goal, considering his reputation on past events, should have negotiated the first two shots or at least the second one. Though he made ample amends by bringing off remarkable saves thereafter. but that was far too late in day, when the last nail had been driven into the coffin of the Hornets. L. A. Smith, his vis-a-vis, had not much to do. Windsor who was pressed into service in place of W. James, played very well no doubt, considering the fact that he was quite new to that position. but James, the skipper, was a tower of strength, his coolness, judgment and alacrity being simply superb. The opposing backs, Nagle and L. Smith, play very well no doubt, but as they grow in experience they will learn how to take position against rushing forwards. Sometimes they got mixed up too much in their anxiety to stave off onslaughts. As a line the Railway trio, in which L. H. Smith, the old Xavierian, is the shining light, is decidedly better—Smith himself being one of the greatest living exponents of half-back play. His judgment is sound and cool temperament, which is the greatest asset on a big occasion like this, he possesses to an uncommon degree. His feeding of forwards, his neat short passes and finally his hold over the whole team are remarkable. Every man had to be in his place and do what was expected of him and there is no such thing as luck or fluke with him. We have hardly known a team in which such perfect camaraderic prevails or in which the skipper has such absolute confidence in each member of his team. This should serve as an eye-opener to the local teams, in which the captain's position is more often than not made intolerable by the whims and wanton freaks of individual players. However, that is neither here nor there. Gardiner and Manning are excellent co-adjustors to the skipper, both being equally and doggedly tenacious in looking after their men. As a line the Hornets' trio, were very hard-working and resourceful, so far as the standard of local hockey goes, but all the same they lack the cool and collected judgment of Lennie Smith, in spite of their bustling movements from start to finish. C. Rodrigues has improved immensely and Race and Runcorn are untiring to the end. The sparkling movements of the Railway forwards were exhilarating to a degree, Perkins the right-winger being undoubtedly the best outside right that has played in the tournament. Annett and Holloway are quick and clever, while Crunden in spite of his one-handed efforts, is a dead-shot. Garstin keeps his place well and the five as a line did very well no doubt, but younger Smith's inclusion would have stiffened the attack as he has been known for the last 10 years to be a prolific goal-getter. With Downes crocked, the forward movement of the Hornets lacked, both cohesion and alacrity in spite of individual anxiety to get on, especially pitted as they were against a formidable defence which wound not allow much liberty. There was hardly a dull moment throughout the sixty minutes' play and the exchanges at times furnished stern, dogged and brilliant hockey full of incidents of a thrilling order, with enough vim, dash and skill to quicken the pulse of the spectators. It was after all a dour game in which defence showed to greater advantage than attack. In saying this it is far from our intention to belittle the scores by the N.-W. Railway forwards who certainly did full justice to the reputation of the great team they belong to.

The supervision of the game by Messrs. McDermot and Hamond was very satisfactory on the whole. Knotty points don't come often, and fortunately for them the game was so open and clean that the referees had not much trouble in carrying out their responsible duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. It was, however, noticed that the left wing of the Hornets was continually lying offside and was attempting to put himself on side by falling back a few steps for receiving a pass, although he was lying offside when the ball was last played. This frequently escaped unnoticed, by whom I would rather not say. On the whole, the umpires did full justice to their selection. A word of praise is due to Mr. Hudson, the Honorary Secretary of the tournament, whose uniform courtesy and unique zeal in the performance of his self-imposed duties have endeared him to the public.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. and perhaps it was a precursor to the result of the day that L. H. Smith won on the spin of the coin and elected to play from the Gymkhana end of the ground. The play opened with the Hornets making a straight dash for their opponents goal, but the attack was stemmed by Nagle. The Railway forward then took up the lead and L. H. Smith passed the ball to Holloway, but as the later was about to shoot James came up and snatched the ball from him and sent it to a safe distance. A very fast game followed and at first the balance of exchanges may be said to have been pretty even, but as the game wore on the N. W. forwards soon began to make itself felt, and more than once they attacked in dangerously close formation, Annett and Crunden being very much to the fore. James and C. Rodrigues proved very serviceable in the defence line with their spoiling tactics. But Perkins, who, by the way, is a very wary player, and was only awaiting his opportunity, soon got snapped up a pass and dodging past the defence centred the ball and Crunden slopping it sent in a stinging shot which found the net. Thus after eight minutes of play the score stood:—

N. W. Railway ... One goal.
Hornets ... Nil.

Determined to retrieve the set-back which they had received the Hornets began to play for all they were worth and it can very well be said that at no subsequent stage of the game did they play so well nor proved so difficult to negotiate as in the interval between the first goal and the end of the first half. Downes, N. James and Hyde especially in the forward line put their best foot forward to equalise, but as the passing of the forward line in general was rather unconcerted and as their shots had no sting in them their attacks were altogether of an innocuous character

Owing to the inability of the Hornet forwards to push their attacks right into their opponents' domain, play for the most part was concentrated in and around the goal area of the Hornets and the sporadic attempts of N. James and Croning to lead the attack proved only occasional episodes as against the sustained and well-directed pressure exerted upon the Hornets' goal by the N. W. forwards. In the course of an exciting passing bout, N. James once took the ball straight up to the goal, but the N.-W. custodian promptly rushing up sent the ball away by a well-directed kick. This resulted in a corner against the Hornets and Holloway on receiving the ball scooped it up and though it fell plumb in front of the Hornets' goal, the attempt was not improved upon. An up-and-down game followed till an award of a corner ruling against C. Rodrigues from the "twenty-five" and off this resulted one of the hottest scrambles. For some time the Hornets' goal front appeared to be a veritable forest of sticks and feet, into which Goddard rushed up and effected a spectacular save, though he himself had to sustain a fall. Two short corners against the Hornets followed in rapid succession, but Windsor who amply justified his inclusion in the team and H. James made short work of the attempts of the N.-W. forwards to score. At this stage the N.-W. forwards had many chances to shoot and perhaps score, but the proverbial slip betwixt the cup and the lip happened with disconcerting persistency. Thus though the play in this half was almost exclusively in the Hornets' half of the ground, and though Annett and Crunden were within an ace of scoring on more occasions than one, no addition to the score was made. The Hornets' centre-forward N. James, however making use of an opening in the opponents' defence line rushed up with the ball and for a while it seemed that he would equalise, but the situation was saved by L. H. Smith neatly lifting the ball to a safe distance. Thus when the whistle sounded "half-time" the N.-W. Railway men still retained their lead of one goal.

HALF TIME.

The second half of the game began with the N.-W. attacking vigorously, though Perkins allowed many chances to slip by as he was not able to keep pace with the ball. But the determined attack soon bore fruit in Crunden in the centre finding the net for the second time after two minutes from the re-start. This made the score stand at

N.-W. Railway 2
Hornets ..... Nil.

The Hornets stung by this second reverse played a feeble game and after within the following two minutes of play the third goal of the day was secured by the N.-W., Holloway being responsible for the shot.

N.-W. Railway 9
Hornets ..... Nil.

After this the ball surely but steadily gravitated to the Hornets' goal front, so that the defence line of the N.-W. had no occasion to show their mettle. Only once did the Hornets break through, but Rodrigues (Junior) who received the ball from Race weakly let the chance pass by, by an ill-judged shot. The N.-W. team, also perhaps owing to the fact that they had secured a substantial lead did not exert themselves As much as they could have done and consequently at this stage there was not much to excite the interest of the spectators. But Annett, then soon brightened up affairs by making swift run with the ball and running past the defence with tricky dribbling secured the fourth goal. Goddard in rushing up to stop Annett tripped and fell sustaining an injury on the nose which disabled him for some minutes which necessitated a temporary cessation of hostilities. The score now stood at

N. W. ..... Four goals.
Hornets ..... Nil.

The Hornets now made some desperate attempts to escape the ignominy of a pointless defeat, but securing no results they grew fell back and the game became quite a one sided again. Even when got a chance to shoot the fatel hesitancy and the tendency to pass too much in front of goal prevented the Hornets from scoring. Every bit of good play on the part of the N.-W. was applauded from the galledies. The closing stage of the game witnessed the securing of the fifth goal by Annett off a pass from Perkins.

N. W. ..... Five goals.
Harnets ..... Nil.

After a few minutes of desultory play the game closed with the N.-W. Railway team leading by 5 goals.

The teams were:—

N.-W. Railway (Lahore).—L. A. Smith; S. Smith; and Nagle; Manning, L. H. Smith and Gardiner; Perkins, Annett, Crunden, Holloway and Garstin.

Harnets.—Goddard; Windsor and H. James; C. Rodrigues, Race and Runcorn; Downes, Croning, N. James, Hayde and J. Rodrigues.

Referees:—Messrs. Hamond and McDermot.

PRESENTATION OF CUP.

At the conclusion of the game General Sir Henry Freeland, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in a short speech congratulated the teams. In the course of his speech he said that this was the 25th year of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the year of its starting being 1896. He said that there were 38 entries this year but he would make no attempt to say which was the best team of the year as he would leave the task to the public. He deprecated the excess of destinctive criticism with regard to the exhibition of hockey and affirmed that there was enough of good, clean healthy hockey this year. He thanked the N.-W. Railway team for their excellent display and congratulated them on their deserved success. Before concluding he said that he had been specially asked by the Committee of management to thank the umpires. He said that their labour was entirely a labour of love and that all the thanks they got were criticisms and plenty of that in some cases for decisions which they had to make in the fraction of a second. In concluding he thanked the Committee of management and its energetic secretary Mr. Hudson.

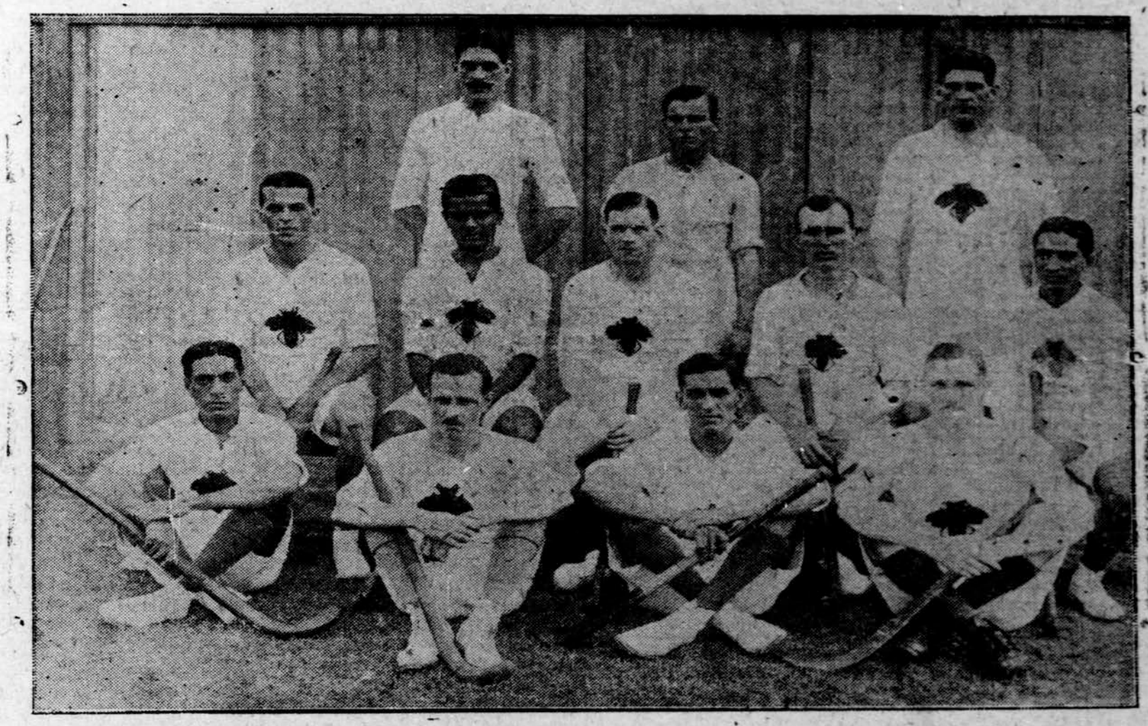
He then asked Lady Freeland to hand over the challenge cup, and medals to the winners and a shield and medals to the runners up, which she did in a gracious way. When L. H. Smith received the cup, the gallerits gave him a tremendous ovation and the appearance of Crunden Perkins from the N.-W. Railway men and H. James and Goddard from the Horne's was punctuated with vociferous applause which showed the estimation in which they were held by the hockey public of Bombay.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1906 Bombay Gymkhana.
1897 Durham Light Infant.
1898 Poona Volunteers.
1899 Poona Volunteers.
1900 The Royal Scots.
1901 Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1902 Shropshire Infantry.
1903 Cathdral High School Old Boys.
1904 Middlesex Regt
1905 Cathedral High School Old Boys.
1906 Grant Medical College.
1907 Jhansi Railway Institute.
1908 Pioneer Hockey Club.
1909 Bombay Y. M. C. A.
1910 2nd Cheshire Regt.
1911 2nd Cheshire Regt.
1912 2nd Cheshire Regt.
1913 Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1914 Grant Medical College.
1915 Lusitanian Sporting Club.
1916 M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1917 M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1918 Hornets.
1919 Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana.
1920 N.-W. Railway (Lahore).

WINNERS—N. W. RAILWAY (LAHORE.)

THE RUNNERS-UP-HORNETS.



Photos by Fred Mitchell.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Sporting public is anxious to learn the cause of my absence as a referee from the Final Round of the above Tournament and as I personally have received a number of inquiries from the sporting public, I request you to insert the following for their information:—

On Saturday evening after the completion of the game I was informed by the Tournament Secretary, Mr. Hudson that two gentlemen other than me have been appointed as referees for the final round of the Tournament. On my asking for the reasons of the committee I was given a plain and simple answer as follows:—

"As two European Teams are in the final round of the tournament two European referees are required for the game."

Perhaps this may apeal as sound logic to Mr. Hudson and people of his ilk, but the average man will be at a loss to follow the reasoning. Incidentally may I ask whether this tournament is being played in Bombay or in Cape Town where the colour prejudice is reported to run high.

This will show the high-handedness of the Tournament Committee and will afford an interesting and instructing commentary on the methods of the Bombay Gymkhana.—Yours, etc.

N. C. NAGPOREWALLA.

Rustom Sohrab Lodge,
Vile Parle,
Bombay May 10.

RAILWAY HARDSHIPS.

The following Resolution was passed at the 2nd Thana District Conference:

"This Conference places on record its emphatic protest against the usually overcrowding of railway trains and the extreme hardships, inconvenience and discomforts to which the third class passengers are subjected and trust that immediate steps will be taken by those concerned to remove the same."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 11, 1920.

AN INSIDIOUS OUTCRY.

The question of Colonel Yate in Parliament, touching the future of the Indian Defence Force, raises grave issues on which the Indian public ought to make their opinion clear and well heard. Unfortunately for us, the conflict of racial interests in India has assumed a serious stage and we ought to make our views definite and unequivocal. The conflict of interests is unfortunate but inevitable, and till the death-throes of wrong ideals end, discussion must assume an open character. Hitherto the theory that Europeans in India had superior rights in the safety, control and exploitation of this land, was one of the hypotheses of political discussion. Like stirred sediment, discreditable ideas are being thrown to the surface and we have to carry on controversies till we reach an agreed conclusion regarding the rights of Indians in their own country. Let there be no mistake about the nature of recriminations in the Anglo-Indian press. They are bound to last till the issue of racial superiority in the defence of the country and in its peace-time services is solved to the satisfaction of Indians. Europeans are no doubt irritated at the acrimony with which vested rights, which they regard as unassailable, are questioned by Indians. The reason for it is simple. Old assumptions of superiority ought to cease, and till that consummation is reached to some satisfaction, the protest of Indians, hitherto subdued and moderated, will continue with force. Of the end of the dispute we have no doubt and it is in the hands of Europeans to hasten or hinder the inevitable. There is no question so serious as the defence of India and the method of organising it on a national basis. Hitherto the responsibility was laid on the "garrison," which also fulfilled the functions of internal order. The responsibility ought to be gradually shifted now. We have heard flippant Englishmen repeat the old story of the British suddenly leaving the land and Indians clamouring for their return before Port Said is reached. Any sudden process of direct action must paralyse the functions of the body politic. Passengers in a running train would implore the driver and the guard to remain, if they threatened to leave it at some unexpected moment in the journey; only, it would not prove that the two individuals were, in proper conditions, irreplaceable. Similarly, the hypothesis of abrupt cessation of services by British officer, is not a fair argument against the award of due opportunities to Indians or their intrinsic merits. Now the "garrison" theory of Indian defence ought to be scrapped and buried for the self-respect of Indians and the better safety of India.

Colonel Yate's question was with regard to "the force which would replace the Indian Defence Force." The I. D. F. never existed as such in peace-time and the question need not be tacked on to that body when we discuss the introduction of compulsory training for Europeans and Eurasians. The limited compulsion in India was ancillary to the conscription in Britain, which no longer exists. The question hence is not about the future of the I. D. F.—a phrase invented for the obscuration of issues—but the arming of the Anglo-Indians in this country. Before the war there was no technical objection against the inclusion of Indians in the Volunteer Corps; only they were ostracised, with the forbiddal of separate volunteering units for themselves. The invidious distinction was an offence to Indian honour and an extension of the garrison theory of compulsory occupation. Now are we, contrary to the decision of Britain and the agreement of the Peace Treaty against conscription, to allow a body of our fellow-subjects to have compulsory training, and thus accentuate the insult of exclusive volunteering? There are two arguments in favour of compulsion for the Anglo-Indian community. The first is that they would constitute a second line of defence against external aggression. Afghans, Bolshevism, Pan-Islamism, the Yellow Peril and other terrors are conjured up in support of compulsory training. There is also the hidden assumption that a particular community is more eager than others to share the perils of defence, which, of course, is bunkum. But why should Indians be excluded from the duty of being ready against foreign danger? Really, the Anglo-Indians ought not to be allowed to groan with the burden. It would be unfair. And Indians are ready to share the defence by voluntary and, if necessary, compulsory preparation on honourable terms. The exclusion of Indians is hence a neglect of resources and an injustice to Anglo-Indians, who, in the plenitude of self-abnegation, want, to the exclusion of others, to be ready as soldiers of India. The second plea is a little camouflaged, but cannot be explained without the betrayal of the real motive. They want means of protecting themselves against the ferocity of Indians. The "Englishman," with diplomatic hints, condemned the omission of a conscription Bill during the last session of the Imperial Council. It said:—

We believe that practically all the public bodies that were consulted were agreed that in view of the peculiar conditions of India, the general unrest throughout the world, and the difficulty and cost of maintaining a large British force in this country, some such scheme as the Government contemplated was necessary, both in the interests of the Government and of the community, for even those who had radical objections to any form of conscription saw that they should have "some means of protecting themselves." There are all kinds of wild forces at work in India and it is an unfortunate fact that every European in the country is in the minds of the ignorant masses part and parcel of the Government they are being steadily taught to hate.

We have referred to the laudable intention of being helpful against foreign invasion; that apart, there is the motive of communal defence. In condemning Mr. Montagu, the "Englishman" attacked him on his alleged lack of "sympathy for his countrymen in India." If there had been sympathy, the Anglo-Indian community would have been, it appears, an armed camp in the country against the blood thirsty machinations of Indians.

The assumption is an insult and an absurdity. Indians are cordially for the safety of European lives and the protection of scattered households in India is not dependent on the number of revolvers possessed by them. European women and children are safe in the land, just as Indian women and children are protected. The root-principle is that of good-will, and Englishmen are insulting Indians when they imply that hospitality is due to the threat of powder and shot. Happily there are few Junkers in the land who would speak contemptuously of the historic tolerance of Indians to the stranger within her gate. As if to turn the tables against Mr. Montagu, Colonel Yate spoke with brutal frankness of the motives of the clamour. Colonel Yate contended that "in view of the present state of India" every European in India should be taught to defend his wife and family. As insulting and logical would it be for us to ask that in view of the hostility of Dyerites, Indians ought to be armed and trained to defend their lives and honour. The demand of Indians for such training is, every one knows, not as against Englishmen, while the demand of Europeans for conscription is as against Indians. If Englishmen in India are to be constituted into potential heroes of "brilliant exploits" then Indians will live in a condition of abject slavery, dragooned by foreigners. The moral effect of the step would be disastrous. Indians have been a disarmed population. If, in addition to the humiliation and distrust, Europeans are to be trained "for some means of defence", then we shall reach the nadir of slave-subjection. The situation would be intolerable and could only stimulate Dyerite madness against Indians whose lives were already held cheap. Colonel Yate spoke out what conscriptionists feel, but he did not know the basis of Indo-British co-operation. The Commander-in-Chief during the last Council made a statement in which he said:—

As regards the Indian branch, the possibility of future improvement and development is less certain. *The Army in India Committee have had under consideration the question of an Indian Territorial Force*, and the Draft Bill relating to the Indian branch has been designed as a frame-work on which this portion of the Indian Defence Force could be built up into such a Territorial Force, to be expanded on a voluntary basis to the extent warranted by the progress in recruitment and military training (Italics ours).

The solution of Indian defence does not consist in the aggravation of racial hostility, and we hope the Army Committee were favourably inclined to the proposal of an Indian Territorial Force. The frothy nonsense of Colonel Yate must not be heard.

Notes of the Day.

The Liberal Split.

The days of the Coalition are evidently numbered and when a conservative journal like "The Times" is tired of the Lloyd-Georgian show, we may take it that almost every section of British public opinion, barring the Ministers and their henchmen, is now thoroughly disgusted with the existing regime. Wherever the Premier turns, the portents are against him. The Irish crisis alone would have been sufficient to overwhelm the Coalition but for the preoccupations of the nation in other equally vital directions, such as peace with Turkey, the complications with Germany, the stability of the Entente, the coal crisis and the like. But the day of reckoning for the Coalition cannot be postponed much longer. It may come at any moment after the last of the peace treaties is signed. The repudiation of Mr. Lloyd George's claim to leadership, by a large section of Liberals, is one more nail in the coffin of the Coalition. Mr. Lloyd George is a past master in the art of manipulation and organisation and may make one more supreme and dramatic effort to retain the reins of power and popular confidence that are slipping from his fingers. In any case, the developments, which the immediate future promises, will be of tremendous interest, as they will indicate the measure of the change the nation has undergone in the ordeal of the Great War.

Mr. Lloyd George's Liberalism.

Every day that passes brings fresher evidence that Mr. Lloyd George is getting more and more out of touch with genuine Liberalism. Even the remnant of the Liberal Party who have been sticking to him through thick and thin so long, are getting increasingly apprehensive as to the ultimate destination to which he is blindly leading them. The Conservatives, of course, have everything to gain by association with their whilom deadly opponent, for they know that even when the tree falls the fruits will drop into their laps more than of any one else. It is thus apparent that the only binding force in the Coalition, at present, is a compound of fear and selfishness,—fear on the part of the Coalition Liberals and selfishness on the part of the Conservatives. As to Mr. Lloyd George himself, with all his adroitness and the glamour of patriotism which he is able to cast on all his sayings and doings, the increasing tendency to recklessness and the extraordinary somersaults he is compelled to make in order to redeem his pledges and utterances from time to time, show how more and more desperate things are becoming for him day by day. His recent wild and wholly uncalled-for denunciation of the Labour Party disgusted even such a sober and conservative journal as "The Times", between whom and the Labour Party there is not much love lost. "The Times" characterised the speech as that "of a false Liberal and of a demagogue" and delivered a slashing attack on the Premier. The journal said in the course of a leading article, headed "What is a Liberal?", that the speech proved that "Mr. Lloyd George has never been, and is unlikely to become, a Liberal."

"What is a Liberal?"

In the course of its article, "The Times" gave the following definition of a true Liberal, which it is useful to recall not only because it holds good of "Liberals" in Great Britain, but of Liberals everywhere, including this country, where we see claims made to that noble title by, among others, persons whose practices as well as professions completely belie the guise in which they are masquerading:—

A Liberal in our view is not a man who swears only by Cobden or Bright, Gladstone or Asquith. He does not necessarily take his economics from the Manchester school, or his idea of social ethics from Bentham, Mill or Ricardo. He is a man who believes in individual liberty as a good in itself, though a good conditioned, by the duty of public service and by a sense of individual responsibility towards the community at large. He fears no change of social or economic form provided that the substance of freedom be preserved. He would exclude none, men or women, from their full share in public life, but would strive to secure for all equality of opportunity. He believes in combating error by truth, in the employment of persuasion rather than force, but holds that, at all costs, the right of the majority to rule within constitutional forms must be upheld. In public life he is opposed to all forms of tyranny or dictation, monarchical, bureaucratic, syndicalist, communist, or semi-presidential. He has profound faith in the genius of the British people to adapt their institutions and their economic arrangements without utter dislocation to the changing needs of a changing time and he believes that this genius is not the monopoly of any class or party, but that all including the Labour or "Socialist" Party, possess their share of it.

Those who are under the impression that political wisdom and political sanity are the monopoly of Liberals-cum-Moderates, may well take note of the remarks of "The Times."

Still They Come.

There seems to be no end to the "grievances" of the civil and military officers in the services in India, thanks to the readiness of the accommodating Mr. Montagu and the over-generous Government of India, to lend their ears to these "grievances." The latest of these comes from officers of the Civil Service who retired before July 23rd 1913, who are clamouring for an increase in their pensions. Mr. Montagu is reported to have consented to receive a deputation of these worthy gentlemen and there is little doubt that he will feel obliged to placate them also with substantial concessions, in the same manner as he had done in the case of those who retired since the commencement of the war. Mr. Montagu will doubtless console himself with the thought that all these concessions are, after all, the price he is obliged to pay to keep the bureaucracy in good humour under the new conditions. We have seen what appalling financial burdens Mr. Montagu and the Government of India have imposed on India in pursuance of this policy, by voting enormous increases in pay and pensions to the higher ranks of the services. The claim now made for increase in the pensions of officers who retired before July 1913, must look preposterous in view of the fact that the claims of the Indian ranks of the services have yet to be adequately recognised, while Indian pensioners, in spite of repeated representations, have been unable to receive as yet a sympathetic hearing from the Government of India. The need of these people is more urgent than that of retired civilians. The public of this country must emphatically protest against the topsy-turvy procedure followed by Mr. Montagu and the Government in the distribution of their pare age.

Police and Shipping Agents.

The Bombay City Police is claimed to be a very efficient force. The claim is to a considerable extent justified, though the efficiency of the force is not seldom gained at the cost of some things more valuable. Sometimes even efficiency is subordinated to considerations that should not weigh with a body of conscientious public servants. As an instance we may refer to the manner in which the Police authorities in the Fort allow the shipping agents, who have their godowns on Bastion Road, to obstruct traffic on that road and other streets leading to it with piles of all sorts of packages belonging to their clients. The shipping agents evidently regard the public roads as their own private property and the impunity with which they disregard the convenience of the public, is as scandalous as it is a continuing wrong. The Police are always busy hauling up poor hawkers in the courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates for obstructing traffic. What have they done to prevent the daily inconvenience caused to the public, who have to use Bastion Road, by the shipping agents, who by harassing the former save thousands of rupees which they would otherwise have to pay for extra godown accommodation? We understand that on several occasions a similar question has been asked by the Honorary Magistrates of the Fort Division. Do the Police authorities consider the shipping agents immune from their attention because they are European?

Terminal Tax.

If it is true, as stated by a correspondent whose letter is published elsewhere, that the terminal tax at Bandra is being levied indiscriminately on all goods either passing through or into the limits of its municipality, then the sooner such obviously unfair methods are put an end to the better. Bandra is welcome to tax itself to any extent, but it should not levy an impost on goods intended for surrounding villages. Our correspondent says the burden of the taxation falls mostly on villagers of Andheri, Malad, Borivli and other villages on the north of Bandra. Octroi is nowhere popular, but it becomes doubly distasteful if its purpose is to shift the burden to the shoulders of somebody else than oneself.

JALLIANWALA BAGH.

ENGLISHMAN CONTRIBUTES £10.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR. May 10.

Mr. A. G. Fraser of Ceylon, President Female Education Commission, accompanied by Doctor Roberts of the Female Hospital Ludhiana, visited Amritsar on the instant. Mr. Girdharilal, whose guests they were, shewed them round all places connected with the Martial Law days. Mr. Fraser keenly examined the Jallianwala Bagh and Kucha Duglan, where boys were flogged and people were made to crawl. Before coming to Amritsar, Mr. Fraser had an interview with the Viceroy at Simla and had been independently inquiring about the Punjab suffering since last November. He intends going to England next month and is anxious to do all he can to see that the guilty are punished and British honour vindicated. His deep sympathy with Indians is as sincere and abiding as that of Mr. Andrews. Mr. Fraser has contributed £10 to the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund.

SITUATION IN IRELAND

VENDETTA AGAINST POLICE.

"LORD FRENCH VIRTUALLY PRISONER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

Murders and outrages in Ireland grow more terrible every day. Vendetta against the police is becoming intensified. The Lord Lieutenant and Executive officers are virtually prisoners in the country they are governing. They are only able to leave their retreats in armoured cars. The situation is far worse than it was a month ago.

The release of hunger strikers has added fresh fuel to the murder campaign. In one day during the past week fourteen brutal outrages occurred. Hundreds go unrecorded. The loyalists are so terrorised that they suffer in silence. The Sinn Feiners daily hold courts and inflict sentences. A number of correspondents confirm that the situation of the loyalists beggars description. Numbers are fleeing the country. Meanwhile, forty-two Hunger-strikers were released from Wormwood Scrubbs yesterday and thirteen from the cork gaol.

A DETECTIVE SERGT. SHOT.

A DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May 10.

Detective-Sergeant Rewell has been shot and wounded in broad daylight in one of the main thoroughfares of Dublin. His assailants fired four shots from behind and coolly walked away. The streets were very busy at the time.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

TROOPS MARCHING FROM JUAREZ TO MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 10.

NEW YORK.—Fifteen hundred revolutionary troops are marching from Juarez on Mexico City.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

GENERAL HILL CAPTURES THE CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

Unconfirmed reports from rebel sources state that General Hill has captured Mexico City and that Carranza's forces have fled. Americans in El Paso, Texas are inclined to credit the report.

MEXICAN REBELS CUT NATIONAL RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 10.

LAREDO. (TEXAS).—The Mexican rebels have cut the national railway and also telegraphs sixty miles south of the border.

1200 MARINES ORDERED TO KEY WEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

Washington:—A force of twelve hundred marines has been ordered to Key West in view of the possible service in Mexico.

JOHNSON-LODGE COMPACT.

AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS LEAGUE AND TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May, 10.

A Washington message to the "Times" says:—Following on Senator Johnson's victory in the primary elections in California, the Republicans' Conference has decided on an agreement with Senator Lodge to adopt a more aggressive attitude towards the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty. The party will give a pledge if a Republican President and Senate are elected for the programme including the outlawry of the war and the establishment of the Court of International Justice. The decision means that the Republican leaders are joining the camp of the irreconcilables and the potential importance of the Johnson-Lodge compact upon the future of the League of Nations can not therefore be overestimated.

CABLE ITEMS.

Engagement is announced of Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters Limited and Miss Enid, daughter of Colonel Arthur Henry Bagnold. Marriage will take place in June.

The death of the Bishop of Durham is announced.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are arriving by air to-day at Farnborough from Brussels and attending the wedding of the Hon. Lady Cynthia Curzon.

H. H. the Raja of Pudukota has arrived in London from Paris.

H. M. the King to-day received Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay and F. C. Goodenough.

TURKISH TREATY.

TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY.

ONE MONTH FOR REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

The Ambassadors' Conference has decided to give the Turkish delegation one month in which to reply to the Treaty which will be handed to them on May 11th.

TRAGEDY IN CAIRO.

BRITISH OFFICER SHOT DEAD,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 10.

CAIRO.—A. British officer has been shot dead here. No arrests were made.

A BOMB OUTRAGE,

EGYPTIAN MINISTER ESCAPES UNHURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

Cairo:—A bomb was to-day thrown at a motor-car which was occupied by Hussein Bey, minister of Pious Foundations who was unhurt. The Chauffeur was slightly injured. One student standing by was mortally wounded. Two other students received slight wounds. They have been arrested on suspicion.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

REPORTED HOPEFUL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May, 10.

Paris.—To-night's reports refer to the situation with regard to the railway strike in very hopeful terms. Numbers of men are returning to work on the affected lines and the services are hourly improving and goods traffic is operating to a substantial degree. The position in regard to the mining strike rather better but there is little change. The dockers have resumed in large numbers the chief ports including Marseilles.

RESUMPTION OF WORK AT SOME PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

Paris.—Work has been resumed at Havre, St. Malo, Rouen, Bordeaux and Brest also in the mines in Nord, Pas de Calais, centre and south of France. Five men have been arrested in Paris for distributing anarchist leaflets. Subsequently, the police searched the house of Sebastian Faure.

ENGLISH RACING.

TANGIERS WINS GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May 10.

The following is the result of the Great Jubilee Handicap at the Kempton Park:—
Sir W. Nelson's TANGIERS (Hulme) ... 1
Mr. A. Cox's MANILARDO (Childs) 2
Mr. A. Thorburn's MONTEITH (Flanagan) 3

Eighteen ran. Won by a length; a neck second and third.

The race:—Ugly Ducking led to the bend from Monteith, Manilardo and Tangiers but close to home Tangiers came to the front and won a fine race. Ugly Dueking was the fourth.

Betting:—100/6 against Tangiers; 5/1 against Manilardo; 9/1 against Monteith.

Palestrina was ridden by Crickmere and Spearwort by Black. Glaciale and Roideur did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.

AEROPLANE WINGS.

HANDLEY PAGE'S INVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

Mr. Frederick Handley Page has achieved an improved design of aeroplane wings which will revolutionise flying. It is as important as invention of pneumatic tyre to road vehicles. The contrivance is very simple. It will result in reducing aeroplanes to half their present size. It can be applied to any existing plane. The new wing will enable aeroplanes to arise and alight with smaller run. It will ensure greater safety and comfort or greater speed. It will allow of increase of load by twenty to forty per cent. The invention has passed official tests. Details have not yet been disclosed.

RECORD IN AERIAL FLIGHT.

AVIATOR COOMBS' LATEST PERFORMANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May 10.

Mineola.—Aviator Coombs has reached a height of 16,200 feet carying three passengers which is a record.

SIR G. LLOYD THE SOLE JUDGE.

MR. HORNIMAN DEMANDS OPEN TRIAL.

REFUTES MR. MONTAGU'S CHARGES.

DOES NOT KNOW HIS OFFENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")
LONDON, May 8.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India:—

9a Young Street,
24th April, 1920.

The Rt. Hon. S. E. Montagu, M.P.,
Secretary of State for India.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday last the 21st instant you are reported (in "Hansard") to have stated in reply to question by Colonel Wedgwood:—

"There is no question of finding out what the offence is. Mr. Horniman knows perfectly well."

I think on reflection you will agree that the use of the word "offence" as applied to a man who has been proceeded against by an executive order and who has not been convicted, tried or even, charged is unjustifiable and improper. I am compelled to believe that you used the word unintentionally, and if such is the case, I have no doubt that you will take the earliest opportunity of withdrawing it. If, however, you intended seriously to convey to the House of Commons that I have committed an offence I must ask you to be good enough to inform me what it is as I have certainly no knowledge of it.

I am aware, however, that in the House of Commons on May 23rd, 1919, you made certain allegations against me for which you adduced no kind of evidence whatever. I will deal with them seriatim.

(1) You stated that "he began to use his paper in the middle of riots resulting in loss of life, to spread and to fan the flame." This statement is untrue. It can only mean that I was deliberately instigating disorders by means of my paper. On the contrary I consistently and continuously enjoined on the people abstention from every form of violence and I challenge you to produce any evidence that I ever used my paper in the middle of riots to spread and fan the flame of disorder.

(2) You stated that "he opened his columns to an accusation that British troop had been using soft-nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi."

It is the fact that a telegram from an accredited and responsible correspondent to the effect that there was evidence that ve lopex bullets had been used in firing on the people in Delhi was published in my paper in the ordinary course of its business of news publication. It is also the fact, which you omitted to mention that the communique of the Government of India which denied this statement explained that there were circumstances which could have led to this misapprehension, that the Government's denial was promptly published in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" and that the Censor stopped the telegram of the correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle", withdrawing the statement in view of the Government's denial and explanation, thus preventing its publication in the paper.

(3) You stated that "his paper was being distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and and insubordination."

This statement is absolutely untrue. My paper was never distributed free to British troops at all and the assumption that I had any hope of thus doing something which I never had any desire to do, is most extraordinary. You have been in possession for several months past of a communication from the directors of my paper informing you that there was no truth in this charge, which had been fully investigated by them and also informing you of the facts in regard to statement No. 2 quoted above.

(4) You stated "there was plenty of case to put before the law courts" but you are dealing with a case in which riots were occurring where prompt and swift action for the restoration of order was necessary.

When I am told that there was plenty of case to put before the law courts, I can do no more than ask, as I have already publicly asked, that it should be placed before the law courts where I can meet and deal with it. No man has the right to make a statement of this kind about an other unless he is prepared to substantiate it which you have hitherto failed to do, much less a Minister of the Crown, who thus takes an improper advantage of the immunity which the privilege of Parliament accords him. The latter part of the statement is on the face of it untrue. You are well aware that when I was arrested and forcibly removed from India—quite illegally, for, neither the Defence of India Act nor the order of the Government of Bombay provided for arrest, of the use of any force whatsoever except in the case of refusal to comply with the order—riots were not occurring in Bombay or anywhere else and in all the places where riots had occurred order had been restored at least a fortnight previously. The plea that prompt and swift action was necessary for he restoration of order was, therefore, unsustainable.

You have stated in the House of Commons that the question of putting me on trial is one within the discretion of the Government of Bombay and you have stated in the House and also to me personally that the question of the withdrawal of the order of the Government of Bombay is one entirely in the discretion of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. Both the matters, however, are also within the discretion of the Secretary of State, to whom the Governor of Bombay is responsible. But apart from that, you will permit me to say that you cannot relieve yourself of the responsibility which rests upon you and you alone, for the unfounded charges you have made against me in Parliament, in your capacity as a Minister of the Crown and a man of honour. I call upon you, to discharge that responsibility. The Government of Bombay have not done more than state their opinion that my conduct was likely to be prejudicial to the public safety and the Government of India have not done more than say that my return to India for the present is not "compatible with the public safety." These statements are unfounded but they are vague and impossible to meet. But you have made definite charges and you are bound in honour to give me the opportunity of meeting and refuting them or in the alternative to withdraw them. As regards the former, I am indifferent as to the manner in which it is done. I am willing to be placed on my trial or to have these specific charges investigated, by a Committee of Parliament. But that either they shall be withdrawn or duly investigated, I am determined.

Whatever there may be to be said for the placing of power in the hands of an executive authority by a "competent legislature" arbitrarily to interfere with the liberty of the subject without the due process of the law, it is an unprecedented, unheard-of and monstrous proceeding that a Minister of the Crown should consider himself at liberty to make *ex parte* allegations against a subject of the Crown in support of such action and refuse to substantiate them. That is so elementary and axiomatic a proposition that I cannot conceive that you would wish to refute it or refuse me the justice I demand.

I think it right to inform you, in conclusion, that failing a satisfactory and early reply to this letter, I propose, apart from any other action I may take, to print it and circulate it to the press here and in India and to every Member of Parliament.

I am, etc.,
B. G. HORNIMAN.

"India Office,
27th April, 1920.

Sir,

I am desired by Mr. Montagu to inform you that he has received your letter of the 24th instant and that he proposes shortly to send you his considered reply on the points you raise.

Yours faithfully,
S. K. BROWN,

9-A, Young Street,
29th April, 1920.

The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, acknowledging mine of the 24th instant. When I wrote to you on the 24th had not seen the question put by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, M.P., on the 22nd instant and your answer thereto. I must point out that you have not given an accurate description in this answer of the statemen you received from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company. That statement contained something more than a mere denial of all knowledge of the free distribution of the "Bombay Chronicle" among British troops in the Bombay Presidency. The Chairman of the Board stated to you that "after careful enquiry" the Board had found your allegation to be "absolutely without foundation." And he added "the Board have ascertained that no copy of the "Chronicle" was distributed free

(Continued on next page.)

SPA CONFERENCE.

WHY GERMANY WANTS POSTPONEMENT.

FORTHCOMING GERMAN ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 10.

A Brussel's telegram says that the reasons for Germany's reported request for the postponement of the Spa Conference are stated to be that Mueller Cabinet's term of office expires on June 10th and, therefore, it would not be justified in committing Germany as regards the reparations but the politicians fear responsibilities of Spa on the eve of facing the electors as the Conference will confine the Germans to the explanations as regards the settling their debts.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

TO MEET NEXT YEAR AT LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 10.

PARIS.—The next International Parliamentary Conference will meet in Lisbon in 1921. The neutral countries and the British Dominions will be invited to participate.

GERMANY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENTENTE.

"BERLINER'S" OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12-30 noon, May 10.

BERLIN.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes officially an inspired statement with reference to the contributions already made by Germany to the Entente apparently indicating the line Germany will adopt at the Spa Conference. The statement suggests that the Saar coal mines represent one thousand million marks, the State property in ceded territories seven thousand millmillions, the material for the restoration of the coal cables, etc., two and a half thousand millions and the merchant shipping eight and a quarter thousand millions, apart from the debts and other sums alleged to be due to Germany.

RE-SUSCITATION OF GERMAN COLONIAL SOCIETY.

SEITZ DEMANDS PEACE TREATY REVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12-30 noon, May 10.

The German Colonial Society has been resuscitated at Magdeburg. Seitz, formerly Governor of South West Africa, the present demanded revision of the Peace Treaty so as to readmit Germany into the field of Colonisation.

Lindequist, the former Secretary of State for the Colonies suggested that Russia and Central and South America offered a scope for German emigration.

A resolution was adopted in favour of carrying on a propaganda among school children regarding the necessity of the overseas possessions.

REDUCTION OF GERMAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

Berlin:—It is officially announced that the reduction of the German Army to two-hundred thousand will be completed on May 15th.

IN THE RUINS OF YPRES CELLAR.

BODIES OF BRITISH SOLDIERS DISCOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 10.

A telegram from Brussels says that the bodies of forty British soldiers have been discovered in the ruins of the cellar at Ypres. It is thought that they may have been overcome by the gas attack as they were lying in peaceful attitudes. Possibly, the party belonged to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, a platoon of which was wiped out by a fifteen inch shell in the summer of 1915.

COTTON WEAVERS' INCREASED WAGES.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May 10.

The increase accepted by the cotton weavers was twenty-eight and a half per cent and not twenty-five and a half. The employers calculate that the pay of an average spinner will now be six pounds sixteen shillings weekly and of the highest paid thirteen pounds weekly.

"IRREVOCABLE SPLIT."

LIBERALS DECLINE PREMIER'S INVITATION.

RESULT OF LEAMINGTON MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 10.

The result of the meeting at Leamington is regarded as an irrevocable split of Liberalism. Seven hundred delegates attended representing the Liberal Associations throughout the country. After withdrawal of sixty supporters of the Coalition the meeting passed a resolution declaring the Premier's invitation for a closer co-operation with the Government.

The "Times" declares that after the split which is definite the Coalition will not be entitled to be described as a combination of the two parties and says that the moral is that the great part of the nation is tired of insincerities of the present system and is anxious to assert an independent view.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' MEAT SUPPLY READY.

REDUCTION IN WHOLESALE PRICES DECIDED UPON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 10.

It is stated that an eighteen months' supply of overseas meat is at present in the cold stdrage and the Government has decided to reduce the wholesale price of imported mutton from nine pence to six pence pound.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTIES.

NATIONAL UNION MANUFACTURERS CONDEMN INCREMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 10.

The conference of the National Union of Manufacturers has passed a resolution condemning the increased Excess Profits duties and called for reduction of the Government expenditure.

PRICES OF INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC COAL.

CABINET DECIDE ON LARGE INCREASE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 10.

"The Times" says:—The Cabinet has decided on large increases in the prices of industrial and domestic coal which will henceforward be sold on economic basis. Meanwhile, the coal shortage is acute especially in Manchester.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES

DISAPPOINTED AT INADEQUATE INCREMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, May 10.

At a meeting of the members of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Association held here yesterday, a resolution expressing keen disappointment at the inadequate increment given by the authorities to the employees and requesting the Agent to sympathetically reconsider the situation and grant an all-round increase of fifty per cent. on the present pay of all grades of employees was passed. A copy of the resolution was authorised to be forwarded to the Railway Board at Simla and the Agent of the railway.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM LADHA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LADHA, May 5.

The last few days have been rendered notable by the departure from Ladha, owing to readjustment of forces, of some of the units which have played a most strenuous part in this most strenuous campaign. The second-fifth Gurkhas, the fifty-fifth Goke's Rifles, the second ninth Gurkhas, the third Guides, the twenty-seventh Mountain Battery, the thirty-eighth Divisional Signal Company have all departed and have been relieved by other units.

William Mulcahy, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, died suddenly of heart failure on Sunday night.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 10.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain and snow in Kashmir and is passing away eastwards. Rain has also fallen nearly general in Assam and at few stations in Burma, Bengal Bihar, United Provinces, east Punjab and Malabar. The chief amounts:—Rangoon three-quarters of an inch, Mandalay, Maymyo a half, Dhubri, Silchar, Cherrapunji Narayanganj two, Dinajpur, Purnea one, Simla, Srinagar a half, Sonamarg one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Kashmir and extension in Bihar and Orissa.

ADDRESS TO PRINCE OF WALES.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERSHIP.

MR. RODDAN APPOINTED.

LIVELY DEBATE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday, when on the motion of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, the Corporation voted a loyal address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asked for and obtained priority for the following proposition, which he moved:—

"That the Corporation do vote a loyal address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India; that a committee composed of the Councillors (named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the address and to suggest in co-operation with the Commissioner and after consultation with Government, if necessary, the manner in which it should be presented; that on the recommendation of the Standing Comittee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for illuminating the address for a suitable casket to contain it and for any other necessary expenses in connection with the address.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he saw no reason for all this hurry as the exact date of His Royal Highness' arrival had not yet been announced and the visit was nearly seven months ahead. The literary talent of the Corporation had not quite so evaporated that they would require so long a time as seven months to draft the address. They should wait for an official announcement of the date of His Royal Highness' arrival and they would have sufficient time to draft an address and accord His Royal Highness a befitting welcome. On some occasions in the past, they had drafted addresses in twenty-four hours.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Mr. Mody's remarks seeme to him superfluous after they had granted priority to the proposition. The casket was to be an elaborate one and it would require some time to be prepared.

Dr. Sukhia said he was surprised to hear Mr. Mody say that no announcement had been made as to the date of the Prince of Wales' arrival. Had Mr. Mody not heard of the announcement made by the Government of India that His Royal Highness would arrive in India on a particular date and would open the Imperial Legislative Council on a particular date. All members did not possess Mr. Mody's calibre of mind that they could draft an address within twenty-four hours. Whoever was entrusted with the drafing of the address would have to read a good deal about His Royal Highness. The casket would also take some time to be made. The proposition therefore was not a day too early.

The proposition was carried.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the fourth report of the Committee regarding the appointment of acting Executive Engineer.

It was moved by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and seconded by Dr. M. C. Javle that the Committee's report be approved and adopted; that subject to the confirmation by the Governor in Council, Mr. T. K. Roddan, be appointed Acting Executive Engineer for a term of five years on an initial salary of Rs. 1,600 per mensem to commence from the date on which he starts for Bombay to join his appointment.

To this propostion, an amendment was moved by Mr. H. P. Mody, seconded by Mr. M. M. Kamdar, that the Committee's report be recorded; that Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Bombay Municipality, be appointed to be Acting Executive Engineer for a term of five years on an initial salary of Rs. 1,600 per mensem.

Dr. A. G. Viegas who continued the discussion said what Mr. Mody had said was unfair, illegical and irrelevant and would damage the reputation of the Corporation. He asked why the Committe should have invited fresh applications when a fit man was at their very door. When they invited applications they gave the applicats to understand that it was not a farce and fraud they were going to play upon them. They had invited many applications and Mr. Sheppard had taken the trouble to go through them. He wanted to know why if there was a single fit person on their establishment they should have gone through the farce of inviting applications from candidates. Mr. Sheppard had recommended Capt. Richards as the best man and after giving him the trouble of examining the men he did not know why they should reject the recommendation of Mr. Sheppard. If the Corporation did not think that Mr. Richard's health was good then they should ask Mr. Sheppard to get him medically examined and ascertain at once about it. Coming to the question of Indian versus European he said he would always stand for an Indian, but he would not sacrifice the health and wealth of the city simply because there was an Indian.

MR. DEY DEFAMED.

Dr. Sukhia said when a man "breaks down in Indian climate in a nervous manner" he was a complete wreck, and he could not do any mental work. He wished Mr. Sethna had not passed any personal remarks against Mr. Dey but he had defamed him and done him great professional harm. He had done him irreparable harm by passing such remarks, and he thought Mr. Sethna should withdraw them if he were wise. Mr. Roddan was not a "Civil Engineer" and never had they appointed an Executive Engineer who had not these degrees. Mr. Maughan held the highest degree and had served them faithfully and well for the last 18 years and if they passed him on they would be doing a great injustice to him and to themselves. None of the applicants held such high diplomas as Mr. Maughan, their present drainage Engineer. They wanted a good drainage Engineer for the city as their Executive Engineer, for their drainage was much at fault and all their present ills were due to defects in the drainage system.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said if the qualifications of the different candidates were equal they should give preference to the members of their own staff, for the municipal staff was a small one and the chances of promotion small. If he proved himself unfit then there was time enough to appoint another man. He supported Mr. Mody's amendment.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik had not the least hesitation in supporting Mr. Mody's amendment. After serving for 15 or 20 years that their officers should be debarred from plums of the service was not at all proper thing. Mr. Maughan had served honestly and well and there was absolutely nothing against him.

MR. JAMNADAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved an amendment that Mr. B. N. Dey be appointed an Executive Engineer. He appreciated the issue placed by many of his colleagues that the post should be given to one of their own staff. But as it had been proposed that an outsider should be appointed, he did not see any reason why he should not propose the name of Mr. B. N. Dey, who had a greater claim, because he was an Indian. Dr. Viegas had pointed out that as an Indian he considered it his duty to support the claims of an Indian, provided his qualifications were equal to those of others. Having gone through all the qualifications of the various candidates, he thought, there was nothing against Mr. Dey—only his age was against him, and that was a futile argument. Speaking as a young man, for young men, he would like to prefer the appointment of young men, because he considered they were more enthusiastic and more zealous about their duties and responsibilities and they would do their duties more honourably than young older men would do. His reasons were these. It had been said about Indians that their claims had been ruthlessly ignored whether in regard to appointments in the municipalities, or in rich firms, even when their claims were in no way inferior to those of Englishmen. He could say of Indians that though they had been offered the highest posts in England, they had found it difficult to make their living in India. Mr. Jamnadas gave the instance of a Senior Wrangler who had been offered a very high post in England, but could not get an appointment in India. He also gave another instance of a chemist who had been given a very high post in England, but which he refused on account of patriotic motives, and he could not find a place in India. Mr. Dey's qualifications were second to none and they should appoint him to the post. By not appointing him they would be discouraging Indian talent, and Indians would not get appointments in their own country. By appointing him they would be encouraging Indians to study and gain higher honours in England. Mr. Dey was an Indian who deserved better treatment at their hands, than Mr. Roddan. He agreed with the previous speaker about what had been said of Mr. Maughan, and he would support his appointment if they refused to appoint Mr. Dey. It was said about Indians that they themselves did not give any chance to their countrymen, and he hoped that it would not have to be said about their Corporation. He thought the selection of Mr. Roddan was quite arbitrary, while Mr. Sheppard had recommended Mr. Richards. Mr. Sheppard had nothing to say against Mr. Dey, but that he was young. The speaker was against disqalifying a man because he was a young man. He thought they should appoint an Indian to set an example to other bodies that whenever there was a fit Indian they did not overlook his claims. He thought the remarks of Mr. Sethna against Mr. Dey were, to say the least, rather cruel. Although he was sure that his amendment would be negatived, he would move it.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the Commissioner had told them in the Committee that he would not recommend Mr. Maughan because he was a drainage engineer, and therefore they should appoint Mr. Roddan. The whole of Mr. Maughan's life had been spent in the Drainage Department.

"TOO YOUNG FOR THE POST."

The Municipal Commissioner said the responsibility regarding the appointment rested on the Corporation, and whoever was appointed the Municipal Executive would do its best to work with him, whether he was Mr. Dey or Mr. Roddan. The claims of individual officers had been considered in the Committee and the matter had been settled there. The Municipality had in its service an officer who had as high qualifications as Mr. Dey, but as he was only 32 they considered him too young for the post. Therefore he (the speaker) had not put forward his claims. It was not also proper for the Municipality to bring out a man who was 48 and who had a nervous breakdown before. About Mr. Dey they had an officer on their staff who had served the Corporation for about five years and had as high qualifications, but his claims had been rejected not because he was an Indian, but because he was a young man. Mr. Dey had not been appointed in Calcutta to any post, and if he came to them with riper experience he would be the first person to appoint him. About Mr. Maughan he had talked to him about the matter as man to man and also to Mr. Mackison. He thought where honest and solid work were concerned it was impossible to beat a Scotsman.

Mr. Mody: Except a Parsi. (Laughter.)

Continuing, said he that Mr. Maughan had served in one particular department for the last 18 years, and that he had no general experience, and they wanted a man with general experience. He thought that Mr. Roddan was such a man. He did not believe in degrees, although he himself possessed some. Another reason for his appointment was that Mr. MacBain had strongly recommended Mr. Roddan.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved that the closure be put, and this was agreed to and the mover of the resolution was allowed time to reply.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said Mr. Kamdar (who was not present) had misunderstood his remarks, and had, therefore, made some wrong statement and he was, therefore, honoured with an article by the "Bombay Chronicle." Mr. Sethna then proceeded to Chronicle." Mr. Sethna then proceed to read the article and said that he had not at all said that Mr. Dey had sham qualifications. He had never said that at all. On the last occasion he had said that the municipalities in England had to stop all expenditure on account of the war, and all of them, except a few, had to go to the Local Government Board for their sanction in regard to any new work. Even small works were disallowed not because they wanted to reserve men, but because they wanted to reserve money. His point was that for the last six years Mr. Dey had no consultation work, because there was no consultation work during that period. Six years back Mr. Dey was only 22 and at that age he could not have had any consultation work. He did not deny that prodigies were not born in India; only a few days ago a prodigy had died in Madras and they were all mourning his death. About "The Chronicle" he thought he had tripped in the same manner as Dr. Sukhia. Mr. Chaudhari's qualifications, experience and work were infinitely inferior to men in the employ of the Corporation who were drawing Rs. 500 or less. He thought Mr. Sukhia's minute was a long rigmarole, and he would not be Dr. Sukhia, if he did not indulge in it. (Laughter.) Dr. Sukhia had been on the Corporation for many years and it was conduct like his which deteriorated the Corporation. He thought Mr. Dey's was only book knowledge, and asked whether a man who was retained by one Corporation on £10 a week would leave such brilliant practice and come to India. About Mr. Maughan, he thought, he had no experience of other departments, excepting his own department of drainage.

ORIGINAL PROPOSITION PASSED.

The different amendments were then put to vote: Mr. Jamnadas's amendment was lost by 6 voting for and 16 against; Mr. Mody's amendment was lost by 13 for and 15 against. A poll was then demanded by Dr. Sukhia and the result was 12 voted for and 17 against the amendment. Mr. Sethna's original proposition was then passed by 18 voting for and 7 against.

The Corporation then adjourned to 4 p.m. (B. T.) to-day.

INDRAPRASTHA HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL

Sir,—We had altogether 8 students in Mat riculation class last year and all of them wer sent up for examination. We are glad inform our friends that out of these eigh girls the following five girls have come ou successful:—

(1) Gangotri Devi, (2) Rajeshwari Karki (3) Rajeshwari Atal, (4) Shakuntala Devi and (5) Kanshalya Devi.

Some of these girls will of course join th Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and take the Medical course. Others ar anxious to further prosecute their studies but are not able to do so owing to there bein no properly managed College for ladies i Delhi. We would willingly do all we can fo them if we had the necessary funds forth coming. Even as a High School we have fearfully run into debt already and are ad ding to it month by month. The total am ount of our debt as at 31st March, 1920 is Rs. 6,030-9-0 as under:—

Due to Bank on 30th June 19 ...	2,500	0 0
Taken during the ½ year ending December 19	2,287	13 0
Taken during 3 months ending 31st March 20	1,242	12 0
Total	6,030	9 0

Will those, who believe in the potency women's education and also love their countr truly, try and see if they can give to th School a substantial help. Unless it is pos sible to add at least another lakh of rupees to our Permanent Endowment Fund, we ar not safe even as a High School.—Yours, etc.,

JUGAL KISHORE,
Managing Member.

Delhi May 1.

P. S.:— We hope to send up about th same number next year also.

THE PEARL LOTTERY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—As a ticket-holder in the great Pearl Lottery, it is a relief to me as well as to a multitude of others, to learn that the drawing of the Lottery has at length been fixed for the 20th instant. But I really cannot understand the object of charging ticket-holders eight annas as admission fee to the drawing. Several lakhs have been subscribed to the Lottery, and I think that instead of the charge of eight annas, a *bucksheesh* of a rupee might be given to all those who attend the drawing, for apart from having waited so patiently for the drawing, ticket-holders who attend it, will probably run the risk of being roasted in the existing heat of Bombay. It is really very gracious of H. E. Lady Lloyd to run that risk by coming down to Bombay to preside at the drawing which might be carried out by the Western India Club and an efficient committee.

By the way, the Pearl Lottery was legalized in connection, with the Children's Welfare Exhibition. It is an interesting problem whether the legality stands good for the 20th instant since the Exhibition was a dead bird two months ago. However, I hope for the best, and if the premier pearl necklace comes in my way it will mean instant matrimony.—Yours, etc.

CHUTNEY.

Master Mansions,
Chowpati.

RUMOURS.

A correspondent writes:—

It is reported that the Shah of Persia is shortly coming to Bombay.

It is rumoured that the next Viceroy of India will probably be Mr. Winston Churchill.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD THE SOLE JUDGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

to British troops in Bombay." That is categorical and uncompromising denial, not merely of all knowledge of any such distribution as you have inaccurately stated, but of the fact of the free distribution itself as it was made "after careful enquiry."

It remains for you to produce the evidence on which your original statement was based and to allow the matter to be publicly investigated.

As regards your statement that you "never charged Mr. Horniman with being "responsible for the distribution of the paper," in actual words you did not. But no one would have heard or read the statement you made without receiving the impression that the charge was a personal one against me and you must be aware that it has been treated in that way in the Indian press and by the public generally. I gather now however, from your explanation that th fact (if it were a fact) that my paper was distributed free to British troops unknown me or the proprietors of the paper was one those which led the Government of Bombay with your "full concurrence" to decide upo my forcible removal from India without tria or charge or the smallest opportunity to defend myself. I am grateful for this interesting admission.

You state further that it was one fact among many. So far as the statement in justification of my deportation for which you have made yourself responsible is concerned, it is one of the four alleged facts which I have shown are not facts at all. In your answer to another question by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, M.P. you have again thrown the responsibility for the refusal of an inquiry into those charges on the Governor of Bombay. must again remind you that these charges were made by you and not by the Governor of Bombay, that you and nobody else is responsible for them.

I am, etc.,
B. G. HORNIMAN.

India-Office,
27th April, 1920

Sir,

I am desired by the Secretary of State to acknowledge receipt of your further letter of the 29th April and to say that h will take note of it in the reply referred to in my letter of 27th April.

Yours faithfully,
S. K. BROWN,

India Office,
7th May, '20

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letters of the 24th and 29th April regarding th statements Mr. Montagu made in the Hou of Commons upon your case. He feels that any controversy which may arise about these statements should be conducted in th House itself and he is prepared to explain or justify there anything he may have sai in the discharge of his responsibility t Parliament.

As regards the question of your return to India and your suggestion that yo should be placed on your trial in Bombay, he will communicate to the Governor th statements you make in your letter of th 24th April in this respect. But he pro poses, as he has already said, to leave thes matters to the discretion of the Governmer of Bombay and to support their use of it.

POLES CUT RAILWAY LINE

AN UKRAINE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 10.

A telegram from Paris says that an Ukraine official announcement states that the Poles have cut the railway forty kilometres rom Kieff threatening the whole Red line of a retreat.

KIEFF EVACUATED.

A BOLSHEVIK ADMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May, 10.

A Bolshevik wireless admits the evacuation of Kieff. It states that during the night of May 6th the Red troops were engaged with the superior enemy forces north-west and south-west of Kieff the enemy breaking through into the outskirts of the town. Later, the Reds withdrew to the left bank of the Dnieper.

POLISH ARMIES' CONTINUAL ADVANCE.

ENEMY'S RETREAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May, 10.

Warshaw.—A communique issued here says that the Polish armies continue to advance and the enemy is retreating.

RUMANIA MAKING MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

POLISH-RUMANIAN ALLIANCE AGAINST RUSSIA?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 10.

Copenhagen:—It is reported from Budapest that Rumania is making feverish military preparations. It is reported from Berlin that Averescu, Rumanian Premier, has gone to Warsaw to negotiate a Polish-Rumanian alliance against Russia.

RUSSIA TO FIGHT WITH POLAND.

REPORT FROM A MOSCOW WIRELESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May, 10.

Paris.—A wireless from Moscow states that the whole of Russia is rising to fight Poland. The bulk of the Moscow garrison of 120,000 men departed for the Dnieper on May 6th after receiving stirring addresses from Lenin, Trotsky and others. Brusiloff has been appointed to the supreme command of the Soviet armies.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY TERMINAL TAX.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be pleased to allow some space to the following grievance in your esteemed journal:—

For the last one or two years the Bandra Municipality has been levying a Terminal Tax indiscriminately on all goods either passing through or into the limits of its municipal jurisdiction. It is a heavy toll that the municipal officers exact from the inhabitants of villages on the north of Bandra, which very often comes to Rs. 3 to 4 per every cart load.

As the very name implies, the tax is to be levied on goods brought into the limits of the Bandra Municipality that is, on goods the transit of which terminates in Bandra. But the Bandra Municipality makes no distinction between Bandra, and other villages on the north of Bandra, probably for this reason that the only way to these villages lies through its jurisdiction and secondly the seat of the administrators of these villages is situated in the heart of its jurisdiction on a privileged piece of ground called the Palli Hill. It is but meet that the villagers concerned should pay for the privilege enjoyed by either administrators, the redoubtable members of the Notified Area Committee.

The Municipality has posted its officers at two places on the Ghodebunder Road. The collection of the tax is made through a Contractor who shifts the responsibility for it on the Municipality and vice versa. Several complaints have been made to the Municipality but to no effect. Most of the traffic that passes by the Ghodebunder Road consists of the people of Andheri Malad, Borivle, and other villages on the north of Bandra. The cultivators and other people of these villages are daily subjected to this tax and a considerable amount is also being collected by way of tax on goods such as grass, bamboo, wood and building materials on the way to or back from Bombay.

It is hoped that the Commissioner of the Northern Livision will enquire into this matter or at least some enterprising Councillor will put an interpellation in the next meeting of the Bombay Council.—Yours, etc.

RUSTIC.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 13th May 1920. The rates will be announced in due course.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 8th instant was 383¼.

EDWARD SASOON MILLS LTD.

The Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Edward Sasoon Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 2, Rampart Row, For, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.).

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready, Rs. 21-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/- 1/2
D. D. on London, 2/- 5/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/2
D. D. on Paris, frcs. 565
Credit 3 Msd/a, frcs. 640.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 120.
60 Days sight, Rs. 110.
American cross rate, S 3.83¼.
Paris cross rate, frcs. 59.60.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Bond, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bond 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 9 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 9 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing to bulls clearing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2900 N., Bk. Cotton 1525, By. Dyeing 3805, By. Uniteds 2400, Century 1375, Cent. India 5590, Colaba 3350 Coorla 3280, Crescent 750, Currimbhoy 1270, David 1670, Fazulbhoy 1850, Ind. Malwa 710, Kastoorchand 2800, Kohinoor 4495, Madhowji 4400, New Great 1175, New City 4100, N., Peerie 1380, Premier 310, Shapurji 362/8, Simplex 1095, Standard 3300 xd., Swan 1430, Swadeshi 5940 Tata Mill 1850, Andhra Valley 775, Alcock 1185, By. Burma 857/8, By. Burma N. I. 312/8, Bt. Burma Petrol: 23/12, By. Tramway 1175, By. Steam 500, Bundi 59, Ind. Cement 630, Katni ord. 330, Katni defd. 1700, New India Insur: 29/8, pr. Shivraj pur 33, Tata ord. 195 Tata defd. 1075 Tata Hydro. 1210, Tata Oil 515, Scindia Steam 15 pr., Tata Bank 60.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

AUTHORITIE'S TERMS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 10.

The N. W. Railway strike continues and the situation is getting worse day by day, every day more men joining the strikers. There are no signs of immediate settlement. Yesterday, a mass meeting of the strikers was held outside the Mochi Gate, when Mr. M. A. Khan, General Secretary of the N. W. Railway Association, addressed the men and asked them to stand firm and hold on till their demands were fulfilled. A number of prominent citizens of Lahore and some Railway Officials also attended the meeting.

The strikers are peaceful and orderly.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

LATER.

The N. W. Railway strike situation, which was getting worse day by day and of which there were no signs of immediate settlement on yesterday evening, seems to be improving. The N. W. Railway authorities have now issued a notice to their employees on strike which contains announcements to the following effect:—

In the first place, arrangements are being made for immediate payment to strikers of money due for work done in March or April. Secondly, the orders dismissing the seven men which originated the strike are cancelled and the men will be reappointed, if ready to undertake the duties imposed on them. Further, the stipulation that the men should return to work unconditionally is withdrawn. All strikers who will at once return to work will be reappointed on a pay which they were drawing at the time of the strike and excepting for the rules regarding break of service they will be subjected to no fine or penalty whatever for having gone on strike. Lastly, any representations regarding pay and conditions of service which may be put forward after the men return to work will be carefully considered.

The Railway Authorities hope that their announcements will remove all justification for the men remaining any longer on strike.

SIR G. BARNES LEAVES FOR SIMLA.

Sir George Barnes left Simla to-day, for Lahore in connection with the Railway strike. Col. W. D. Wacher, President Railway Board has accompanied him.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION AT WORK.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 10.

At a meeting of the Indian Association held yesterday under the Presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai, a sub-committee was appointed to take measures to bring the present strike situation in Lahore to a speedy conclusion. The Association requested the Lieut.-Governor to intervene and appoint a Committee consisting of representatives of both sides. The Chairman of the Committee to be nominated by his Honour himself.

AHMEDABAD SORTERS' THREAT.

(Associated Press.)

A communique says:—The Railway Mail Service attached to the Ahmedabad section have threatened to go out on strike on the 11th May, unless they get a 50 per cent. increase in their pay immediately. The Sorters had a considerable increase of pay in March 1919 and still draw allowances and at their own request a Committee is now sitting in Simla to consider a further revision. The Officer in charge of the Railway Mail Service at Ahmedabad reports that the men themselves are not anxious to strike but that they are being urged on by political agitators.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 10.

The Burma Railway Strikers have been informed through their leaders that unless work is immediately resumed all strikers must leave the railway quarters hitherto occupied by them. The men are obdurate on insistence of their terms and are preparing to leave their quarters.

ALI BROTHERS' PURSE.

RS. ONE LAKH COLLECTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 10.

The All-India Ali Brothers' Purse Fund, which has reached the sum of Rs. one lakh, is now being closed and the money will be remitted to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. The presentation photo of the Ali Brothers is being despatched to each donor. The photo is the one taken on board the s.s. Hungaria at Bombay port on the 1st February last.

"HOW TO AVOID DISEASES."

Under the auspices of the N. P. E Emergency, Mr. S.H. Jhabvala, delivered a lantern lecture on Saturday night in Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall, Pydhoni. Mrs. Gulabai Makanji Mehta was in the chair. At the outset Mr. Paramanand Cooverji briefly explained the objects of the Corps and the useful work it has been doing. Mr. Jhabwalla then spoke in Gujarathi on "Sanitation and how to avoid diseases." The illustrated lecture was well appreciated. Mrs. Gulabai Makanji Mehta then thanked the Corps for having arranged the lecture for the benefit of the Jain ladies and assured the Corps of their willing co-operation in its work.

The Secretary expressed their indebtedness to the lecturer and the Sanitary Association of Bombay for the help they were rendering to the Corps. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION AT WORK.

MOSLEMS' DEMANDS REITERATED.

APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY FOR JUSTICE

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, May 6.

At a public meeting at the Oddfellows Hall Mr. Maxton, important Labour leader, who had himself suffered under the D. O. R. A. presiding, with great ability and impartiality introduced the Khilafat Delegation in an impressive speech. He asserted the right of India's national Delegation to considerate and courteous hearing in Britain before the final decision. He said India was entitled to full representation in making peace, and denounced the narrowness of spirit of the governing classes responsible for the horrible war and now an unstable peace.

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, in a powerful speech, appealing to the democratic traditions of Scotland, who long ago gained her political religious liberties, explained the claims regarding the integrity of the Khilafat, adequate temporal power, sanctity of the Island of Arabia, giving the rationable of each claim. Interrupted by an Armenian he stated, amidst loud applause, that no Indian who had tasted the bitter cup of humiliation as a subject race would stand in the way of the Armenian, the Jew and the Arab in demanding an adequate share in shaping the destiny of his people but the so-called Armenian has been, for centuries only a historical expression, but in reality a Muslim land. The Christian minority, considerable in some vilayets, and insignificant in others, could not demand to rule over the Muslim majority. The Turkish Government itself has suggested migrations of Christians to the Erivan Republic, and of Mussulmans to the Ottoman Empire with adjustment to the Ottoman Empire with adjustment of territories, giving an opening on the sea to the former. Otherwise, the system of protection for the Muslim minorities themselves, so successful in India could be adopted.

Alleged Armenian massacres

Regarding the alleged massacres, the speaker outlined the history of Russian intrigues in Armenia. After the success of similar intrigues in the Balkans, he explained, casualties among the belligerents or suppression of revolt did not justify the appellation of "massacre." From the figures drawn from Christian sources, he proved the casualties, in the past and the present, of Christian population was both grossly exaggerated, and demanded an impartial international enquiry with adequate Indian Muslim representation, which completely silenced interruptors, amidst loud cheers. He said, a massacre was a massacre whether, committed by the Mussulmans or Christians whether in Armenia, Russia, Tripoli, Macedonia Smyrna or Amritsar, Even if the massacre was proved and Turkey was to be punished by the loss of her territory, so must also be punished the Balkan States, Italy, Greece, and Britain.

Replying to a Jewish interrupter, he contrasted the Islamic and Christian treatments of Jews, sympathised with the Zionist yearning for a Jewish home in Palestine, and declared the rule of an unsignificant Jewish minority over the vast Muslim and Christian majority was intolerable, and if the Mussulmans through fainthearteness permitted in any form, non-Muslim control in the Islamic sanctuaries they would deserve the present plight of wandering Jews, begging the Christian powers for a home in the "Promised Land."

Great World Cataclysm.

After describing the grave situation in India, the speakers said we stood on the brink of a precipice. It was nothing short of a terrible tragedy that while trifles kept the British Government and the people preoccupied, so little attention was paid to what may prove at any moment a great world cataclysm The Mussalmans demanded complete freedom of conscience, and would be satisfied with nothing less. All that they asked for, was that the Khilafat should not be dismembered, the sanctity of holy regions not violated. If the Mussulmans submitted to a peace manufactured behind closed doors at San Remo, because of weakness, that would be the real auction of soule, not the cinema film depicting imaginary horrors in Armenia, manufactured in California.

"Mandate from God."

They had a mandate from God, the Almighty Himself over the Island of Arabia. We want Mesopotamia not as Mr. Lloyd George, wants because there was oil in Mosul, but because it was the Land of the Prophets and the cradle of the faith.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain justified, in a speech of great force, the Indian and Muslim demands. He said the Scottish people, besides their democratic tradition, had distinct historical tradiion of having won and maintained liberty of conscience, and should, therefore, be able, in special degree, to appreciate the Muslim case and standpoint, which rested fundamentally on religious obligations and rights of faith, respecting which any compromise was unthinkable. The Khilafat movement took its place among the greatest fights ever waged for the liberty of conscience, involving, as it did, spiritual destines of millions of human beings. The Muslim world, to-day, was in the agony of apprehension as to the fate of the Khilafat, but was chastened by sorrow and was determined not to let the last symbol of Islamic faith and culture perish from the world.

Proceeding Mr Syud Hossoin emphasised the Khilafat question, besides its religious aspect, had become the Indian national problem of the first magnitude, which touched the very core of Indians.

Preposterous peace settlement.

It was important for the British public to realise the bearing of the question, and its solution on the British connection with India, as the ultimate responsibility for the Indian Government rested, under the existing conditions, on the people of Great Britain, and not Indians. The responsibility with Turkey and the possible consequences would also devolve on he shoulders of the British people. The Indian national unity, today was a factor of world significance, and i was a preposterous peace settlement in the name of the Empire, if it should ignore the overwhelming national sentiment of the very people from whom the British Commonwealth derived its Imperial title. If India was an integral portion of the British Empire, full implications of British citizenship of the Indians must hold equally in peace and war. The Imperial Government could not evade the issue.

A betrayal.

Mr. Lloyd George and other British statesmen had not been too proud to ask for and utilise Indian lives and treasure to the uttermost in the name of British citizenship in the hour of the Empire's greatest peril; but when the peace came the Indian rights of the same British citizenship were being sought to be ignored, and were flouted with unconscionable cynicism, and incredible shortsightedness. That would be a betrayal which the Indians, from the National view point, apart from the religious considerations, felt bound to resist. Neither the Hindoos nor the Muslims could acquiesce in the doctrine or the practice of one-sided Imperial partnership for India. Leaving the general aspects of the national and imperial principle, there was the specific issue of the Khilafat. The British public must clearly realise that to seventy million Indian Mussulmans, the preservation of the Khilafat, sanctity of the holy places was a problem transcending all others in importance and consequence.

Appeal to British Democracy.

Mr. Syud Hossein concluded by making an appeal to the British democracy to declare itself on the side of justice and Liberty of Conscience before their Ministers committed Britain to a policy involving the negation of both and fraught with the gravest consequences to the future of peace and contentment of the Empire and the world.

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At end of the speech, questions including Amritsar massacre and figures of Indian educations tending to prove that India was unfit for Home Rule were fully and satisfactorily answered. The Delegation declined the discussion on matters outside their mandate. The audience with remarkable and unexpected enthusiasm supported the Delegation which hope to hold other meetings in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the rest of Scotland, on return from Paris where they are proceeding on the 7th May.

AT EDINBURGH.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

LONDON, May, 6.

On the 29th April, the Islamic Society of Edinburgh entertained the Khilafat Delegation at a lunch.

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamed Ali said, Islam being the last word in which progress of religion was imperishable. There was no anxiety about the future of Islam or the Khilafat, but each one of them muct experience grave anxiety about the salvation of their individual soul. The whole life must be consecrated to the Service of Islam and carrying out the divine purpose running through ages.

Ahmed Mariq, an Egyptian, recalled how the Muslims had been untrue to Islam, for getting the brotherhood of Islam. This wretched plight was the punishment for that crime of crimes.

Mr. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain exhorted the Mussulmans to probe into themselves with ruthlessness, like a surgeon conducting operation to make coldblooded analysis into the cause of Islamic decay. Unity was the greatest need to-day. If instead looking too often backward on Islam's past glories, the Moslems considered their present duty and lived for Faith and Freedom, the future was still more glorious.

MAULANA SULAIMAN.

Maulana Sulaiman, addressing the Egyptians in a powerful Arabic speech, re-called that IIslam was the foundation of true democracy and of stable elements in modern progress.

MAHOMOOD RIAZZADAH.

Mahmood Riazzadah, an Egyptian, explained in Egypt and Syria the Arabs while asking for liberty for their own units devoted to Islam's brotherhood and its embodiment of the Khilafat.

FEDERATION OF FAITHS.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, speaking before the Edinburgh Islamic Association recalled his speech there in 1913, when he had foreshadowed a federation of faiths in India, and, amidst cheers, announced that the federation then foreshadowed had, thanks to the Hindu-Muslim leaders and among the former chiefly Mr. Gandhi Pandits Malaviya, Nehru and Mr. Tilak and Mr. Das, now come into existence.

After describing the scenes at Amritsar and other large small towns, demonstrating Indian solidarity, and new determination not to shrink from any sacrifices the speaker explained the bearing of the Khilafat movement on the national life and freedom of the eastern people.

Mr. Syud Hossain, discussing indian nationalism, pointed out nationalism was not a narrow creed, but stood for the maximum freedom of individual and communities, constituting nation defence. The Khilafat, sanctity of the holy places, to-day, were the most important Indian national as well as Muslim duty.

MOSLEMS AND THE FUTURE.

NEED FOR SELF-EXAMINATION.

LONDON, May 7.

The Cambridge Muslim Association entertained the Khilafat Delegation at a dinner at the Masonic Hall. Among the guests were Professor Brown, Messrs. Coulton Lawson, Rackham and Manning, Professor Abdul Qadir of the family of the religious preceptors of the Ottoman Sultans said grace and prayed for Islam and the Khilafat before the dinner.

Royal and Khilafat Toasts.

Afterwards, Mr. Jafar Imam, son of Sir Ali Imam, President, proposed the Royal and Khilafat toasts. Mr. Shuaib Qureshy sang Iqbal's anthem.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, proposing the "Islam and the Khilafat", said the toast had a solemn, almost a sombre, aspect to-day: perhaps for that very reason it should be honoured in a gathering of Islam and friends of Islam. (Cheers.) At all times in its memorable history, Islam attracted to itself friends of other nations. In that very gathering they had friends of whom any community might well be proud. They had with them, for instance, Professor Brown whose name was a household word throughout Islam. (Cheers.) Mrs. Naidu, was a distinguished representative of another great racial and religious cultural denomination, the Hindus (Applause) a community and creed, which had always won admiration and affection of some of the most discriminating among peoples, might not be altogether undeserving of such an allegiance which had been given to it, unsought and unasked. The present hour witnessed a stage in the eventful history of Islam, to which history offered no parallel. The very fact that after 1400 years, a few Mussulmans found themselves 7,000 miles from their homes for the defence of the Khilafat, ought to give food for thought. Peoples who owned allegiance to Islamic faith had been on the down-grade for many decades. What used to be a name to conjure with for successive generations was to-day a byword for reproach.

Cause of Present Situation.

The Mussulmans had ceased to be true to those ideals and conceptions which not so very long ago were very remarkably and specially their own. The present deplorable situation was largely due to the fact that in very essential sense, the people of Islam were false to the faith and the high ideals which made their forbears great. If they were to win back that, and retrieve and redeem the awful cataclysm that had overtaken them, they must achieve new orientation of themselves. They must remember stagnation, apathy, want of hope that characterised the Mussulman peoples of the world, to-day, did not form the consequence or result of anything fundamental in system of life Islam postulated; but the Mussulman people had strayed away from those fundamental principles. The time had come for all people who were proud, perhaps more proud now than ever before, to call themselves Mussulmans to give that problem their best thought and their best devotion, of which they were capable.

Heart rending.

It needed something as utterly heartrending as the present position of the Khilafat, to make the Mussulmans all the world over to call halt, and take serious stock of their destinies. It was a fact, whose melancholy significance was impossible to exaggerate. For the first time in the history of Islam, they were to-day face to face with the disintegration of the immortal institution of the Khilafat, but in their chequered history they had had crises as grave and menacing as this one, and had tided them over. They would certainly tide over the present crisis also, but the crisis would have been tided over in vain, if it did not lead not merely to the saving of the Khilafat but the saving of the souls of all the Mussalmans.

Darkness Before Dawn.

Islam stood on the threshold of new destiny. Islam could not perish. It was immortal. They would most surely emerge from the present gloom if for no other reason than that the deepest darkness preceded the dawn. The awakening would assuredly follow upon the present catastrophe Islam would become a torch-bearer of civilisation. (Applause.)

Wanted Unity and Courage.

Mr. Syud Hossain emphasised the lack of unity and courage during the war, and, referring to the head of the Delegation, said Mr. Mohamed Ali was among the few that had the courage of convictions and publicly gave expression to the deepest convictions of all the Mussalmans with regard to the war and peace now to be concluded. Islam needed, to-day, hundreds and thousands of Mohamed Alis. With unity, and courage, the future of Islam would be infinitely greater than the past, great as that had been. Let them work for the dawn of that day. (Loud applause.)

R. JAFAR IMAM.

Mr. Jafar Imam, proposing the "Delegation" in a humorous speech punctuated with laughter, referred to the leader as one of the privileged few to whom the romantic benevolence of Government had been extended in its varied course of amorous affection. As a remembrance of this love, Government affectionately placed him within the precincts of internment area, then in a prison where he spent altogether a few years' relaxation and dissipation. Few leaders enjoyed such a treat and they were glad to see him here again free from affectionate embraces of Government, ready to serve Islam and the country. The speaker then emphasised Mr. Syud Hossain's vivacity, determination of purpose, and combination of brilliance, capability. Describing Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi as the "next unfortunate victim to be brought under observation". He concluded: "He is no politician. He does not look it. (Laughter.) He is a Behares, and that makes up for a good deal. (Laughter.) He is, I believe, the first Indian Maulvi who has come to England specially representing Maulana Abdul Bari."

Representative delegation.

Including Mr. Hayat, the energetic Secretary in the toast, the speaker said:—"You see them here to-night. They do not look ferocious beasts—(laughter)—yellow-fanged monsters—(laughter) or uncultured barbarians' that their enemies, or those who consider themselves the authorities on the East and India, would have you suppose. Though the head of the Delegation does look rather formidable with his headgear, I assure you he is the gentlest of creatures." Warmly protesting against the efforts of "The Times" and others to belittle the importance of the Delegation, he described the representative character and tremendous Indian support, and said: "Mr. Mohamed Ali has been in prison. Well what of it? (Loud cheers.) We would rather see him interned and imprisoned time and again, than that he should once compromise faith and principles." (Continued cheering.)

What Turkey's dismemberment means.

Repudiating the statement that the Delegation had not come on purely religious question, Mr. Imam, amidst applause, stated though there was difference between Shiahs and Sunnis over the personality of the Khalifa, there was absolute unanimity as regards the Peace Treaty, with Turkey. (Cheers.) The dismemberment of Turkey means the dismemberment of Islam and Shiahs were as much Mussalman as Sunnis. Therefore the dismemberment of Islam means also the dismemberment of Shiahs. (Continued cheering.) Are any of us going to circumscribe the compass of our beliefs to degrade the integrity of our souls, to pollute the very blood which pulsates in our veins for the sake of worldly ambition? (Cheers. Cries of "No", "No".) Quoting St. Paul's epistle to the Romans: "Who shall separate us from love of Christ, shall tribulation or distress, or persecution or famine, or nakedness or peril, or sword? Nay, we are more than conquerors through Him Who loved us". Well, I will say the same to you. Would you allow adversity to separate you from the love of Islam? When we have emerged from the mire of worldly ambition, when we have disciplined our souls to conform to the fundamental principles of our religion, all, preserved allegiance to the faith, I venture to say, we shall find our days to be one long glorious run of happiness and contentment like the rejuvenating splendour of spring and the healing charms of summer day, and eternity will be ours." (Loud cheers.)

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamedali responding said in that country one seldom saw the sun even on the May Day, hardly ever the moon, but if they had seen the moon they would remember this was the time of *shabi barat* when every Mussulman must institute strict censorship and scrutinise all done, all left undone, during the year. This was the time they should take stock of their position in the world, discover to what they owed their decline. It was all very well for his colleague Mr. Syud Hossain to single him out for the praise of courage. Continuing with deep emotion that greatly impressed the audience he said there was a Tribunal stricter even than public opinion, almost as strict as what man would have to face on the Day of Judgment. That was the Tribunal of one's own conscience. Exercising censorship into his own past conduct, Mr. Mohamed Ali said he stood arraigned as a criminal at the bar awaiting sentence, for he realised today how much the Muslim suffering experienced all the world over would have been saved, if he had given courageous lead to Mussulmans at the outbreak of the war. He recited his own couplet.

"He who deserved death merely interned,
"Oh what release was missed" (cheers.)

Appealing to the Englishmen, mostly University Professors and Tutors of Colleges who had responded to the invitation of loving pupils, he asked how they could expect any loyalty for English Government from people who could be disloyal to their God? If the Islamic people had truly understood what Islam stood for and united in accordance with Islamic commandments there would have been no need for them to ask anybody to protest, or to preserve their freedom of faith. If they had any self-respect they would even now perhaps not have come at all to England, but they had pocketted pride and come to appeal for freedom of conscience to the conscience of England which had pledged that Mussulmans should have freedom of faith. Though the delegation had not come to hold out threats, they thought it was essential they should give friendly yet very serious warning of the consequences in the entire East which would follow the breach of the solemn pledge.

Future of Islam.

The Khilafat went to the very roots of Islam. It might appear to be a somewhat ridiculous position for any Mussulman to claim to-day that the future faith of the world was bound to be Islam, yet that was the faith in which every Mussulman implicitly believed.

The speaker explained the theocratic character of Islam and what the unity of God head connoted. It was not a mathematical problem even though in Cambridge one could not despise mathematical propositions. It was a very practical doctrine of ethics which had to guide every individual's conduct. Every moment of life. To the Mussalman the formula "There is no God, but Allah and Allah is the greatest" meant in every conflict between the commandment of Allah and the dictates of others, whether those of the King, country, father, friend, it was Allah that was to be obeyed and not others. (Loud applause.)

The Mussulmans were bound to strive to the uttermost for the preservation of the Khilafat, the sanctity of the holy places and the Island of Arabia. The Mussulmans were not asking for a large extent of territory or temporal power with which they could menace the world, they were only asking for an elbow room for the right to live. If that was denied to them better, far better, they should all perish, still masters of their souls and kings of their consciences rather than live humiliated for ever without the respect of others and what was worse without their own self-respect. That day the situation in India was grave, far graver than any man in Great Britain seemed to realise. Their destiny was to preach to the world the unity of God, the sole sovereignty of the Creator, true culture and true ethics. They went not with a sword in one hand. Quran in other. Hitherto Mussulmans often sought power and had come to lose it. The moment they gave up the quest for power, power would come to them as it had come to their ancestors unsought. Just as happiness came to him who realised the true self. What the Mussulmans had to do was to realise their true self as Muslims to carry out the function as the agents of God, as His humble servants and slaves. Thank God in all their troubles and travail, to-day they stood as one solid mass in every part of the world determined to live as Mussulmans and die as Mussulmans. It lay some time ago with England whether they should live as free human beings or soulless slaves but to-day they exercised self-determination in the only way in which it could be exercised. Whatever the decision of England might be they had formally resolved to live for Islam, die for Islam, and so long as one just honourable man in the world, no matter to what creed, or community he belonged he could not but repeat such solemn resolve, and determination.

Mr. Mahomed Ali received great ovation on the conclusion of his speech.

The Vice-president, Mr. Rahim, proposed the toast of other guests.

Mrs. Naidu eloquently responded.

Deputation's work.

At the request of the Cambridge Muslim Association, Mr. Mohamed Ali gave the resume of the work done by the Delegation in England and France which was greatly appreciated.

At the invitation of the Indian *majlis* he spoke on "My conception of future of India." He explained how the line of cleavage in India was not so much territorial, and provincial as religious and cultural, how twenty years ago he had begun to dream of the ultimate success of the great experiment of federation of faiths, faintly hoping he would live to see the realisation already. India was realising her destiny as one could not have expected even five years ago. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Horniman, Miss Normanton. Mr. Syud Hossain, Mrs. Naidu also spoke.

Maulana Sulaiman on being pressed appealed for a common language for the Indian nation. He humourously asked what would happen if the British bureaucracy in autocratic spirit ordered the English language not be used by India. Common ideals required common language for expression and propaganda. His speech was highly humurous and impressive. It greatly appealed the audience. The Delegation entertained affectionately by the student community spent several hours in the company of Professor Browne who presented them some works.

HON. MR. AB UL KASEM IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 12 noon, May 10.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Kasem, member of the Bengal Legislative Council has arrived in London and joined the Indian Khilafat Deputation which leaves for Paris to-morrow.

KHILAFAT.

AFGHAN ATTITUDE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MUSSOORIE, May 9.

Regarding the Khilafat and the Afghan attitude Sirdar I Ali Mahomed Beg Tarzi has sent the following statement for publication in the press:

The question of Khilafat concerns the general community of Islam. Therefore Afghanistan has never claimed and will never put in a claim for the Khilafat, the effect of which would be to sow seeds of dissension between Muslims.

The president of the Anjuman Islamia, Mussooree sends me for publication the translation of the speeches delivered by Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan at the Juma Masjid here on April 30th, on the occasion of the visit of Mahomed Beg Tarzi. The Nawab is the grandson of Hafiz Rahamat Khan of Rohilkhand and is related to Surdar I. Ali his family being in touch with current Afghan politics. The Nawab is widely travelled in Turkey, Egypt, Persia and Arabia and is at present practising as pleader in Amritsar.

In the course of the speech which was in Persian the Nawab declared Indians were under the firm impression that the British Government and the kingdom of Afghanistan would soon unite with each other in the treaty of friendship. After compliments to the Amir the speaker went on to point out that God was responsible for the protection of Muslim nations and could enthrone and dethrone them at his will. Why, therefore, were they anxious and why did they disturb the whole world. They should hold firm to the rope of nationality and to their religion. He warned the Afghan delegation not to support immoderate Counsels. Certain newspapers had been interpreting the feelings of the Indian nation incorrectly. Such views were the sentiments of a few individuals and not of people at large. They had gone there he went on, to establish friendship and renew old relations between two great powers. The only matter, therefore which was worth being kept in the view of leaders and statesmen was that by the help of God and through the blessing of the creator this important mission might be concluded in a friendly manner, and that the tie of friendship between the two kingdoms might become so strong that it might lead to the comfort and betterment of the subjects of the two powers removing all possibility of any further disturbances and trouble. For this reason he wished that their mission might be accomplished peacefully and the dust of disturbance, and trouble might not sit on their hearts. Ame. He considered himself the well wisher of both Governments.

PLIGHT OF MOSLEM STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was brought to your notice last year that many of the Muslim students who came to Bombay for higher studies, when pressed hard by want of accommodation in and unable to manage even to pass their nights on the public foot-paths, were obliged to leave Bombay in despair and had to give up their studies consequently. The more fortunate of them who could secure a bed in some dormitory or a place just sufficient to spread their poor bed in a musafirkhana, in the luxury of their situation or through the misfortune of their success, forgot the miseries of their comrades and there fell a dark curtain on all that had taken place.

The more sensitive witnesses of the proceedings watched the scene of this reluctant and sad withdrawal of these would-be citizens of Bombay City and not minding their own precarious position brought the miseries of the Muslim students to the notice of their well to do co-religionists. The problem was one to which the Mussalmans of Bombay were not used and at the outset the efforts seemed to be futile. But after some time the prospects changed and it appeared that next year the Muslim students, like other communities, would have a hostel. The reclaimed land of the Monammed Ali Nakhoda Rogey tank was to be acquired for the Muslim Hostel of the same name and under section 169 of the Bombay Municipal Act the acquisition of the plot looked much more easier than what the originators of the scheme thought it to be. Some Mussalmans highly placed Government as well as in commerce gave assurances and greatly sympathized with the helpless condition of Muslim students.

When the initial stages of the work were completed and the perfection of the scheme demanded better and more reliable men it was entrusted to their charge only to rot in their experienced hands. They have gone in a death slumber on the matter because they care for jugglery more than real work.

So far as the students are concerned, they are Mussalmans and now even their shadows shun them; they should expect nothing from anybody and the least from their co-religionists. The St. Xavier's College which had closed its hostel doors on the Muslim students last year may take pity on them now, for, the principal knows their helplessness more this year than what he did last year. The Elphinstone College takes the Muslim students as willingly as it does others in its hostel. And about the Technical Commercial and Medical studies, for which Bombay stands unique in this country, Muslims have no place and no claim. They should wait till they cease to exist or go and live on the public streets if they can manage to have the indulgence of the police authorities.—Yours, etc.

ATAULLAH KHAN.

Nowshara, May 1.

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BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

NINTH ANNUAL REFORT.

The following appears in the course of the ninth report on the working of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank for the year ended March last, issued by the Directors:—

The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 13,851 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 75,963; an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September, 1919, and this absorbed Rs. 21,000; the directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ending 31st March, 1920, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum (making 7 per cent. per annum for the whole year) which will absorb Rs. 28,000; to grant a bonus to the bank's staff, Rs. 1,602; to carry to the societies' share of the divisible fund, Rs. 7,000; to carry to reserve for doubtful debts (making a total of Rs. 40,000), Rs. 10,000; to carry forward to the next account, Rs. 8,361; total Rs. 75,963.

Though the year witnessed no considerable increase in the working capital of the Bank, its financial position continues to be satis factory. The stringency of the money market has not affected the Bank adversely, and it has not only been able to satisfy legitimate demands for funds from co-operative societies, but has all throughout the year commanded resources adequate to meet all eventualities.

Notwithstanding the continued increase in the number of primary co-operative societies, there was no brisk demand on the resources of the Bank during the year. This is due mainly to the fact that the needs of the new societies for the financing of current agricultural operations are being met by the District Central Banks which have been started lately in a number of District towns. The position of the Bank in the future will be that of a Provincial Bank intended chiefly to balance the excess and deficiency in the capital of local Banks, and in view of this changed outlook the Board suggest altering the name of the Bank to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. At the same time the Board are in communication with the Registrar in order to enable the existing resources of the Bank to be utilized fully for the promotion of the co-operative credit movement.

BRANCH AT ISLAMPUR.

With a view to provide adequate and timely finance to primary societies in the area the Board undertook on the suggestion of local co-operators to open a Branch at Islampur. The Branch will serve the needs of the southern half of the Satara District the societies in which tract have agreed to contribute towards its expenses. The Board would be prepared to extend similar facilities to other areas where local co-operators call in the assistance of the Bank. Inclusive of two societies, the registration of which was cancelled during the year under report, the number of co-operative societies in liquidation which are indebted to the Bank is twelve. The outstandings from these societies have again been reduced and the Directors believe that no portion of these will have to be written off.

The Board recommend that a further provision should be made for doubtful debts. Last year's famine and scarcity had necessitated the granting of extensions to a large number of societies in different districts in respect of the instalments of repayment due by them last year. Recoveries of the amounts carried over have begun to come in, but there are still some months of the recovery season to run and it is too early to opine that repayments will be wholly satisfactory.

An additional sum of Rs. 15,750, has been placed to the credit of the sinking fund created for the redemption of debentures. As the money market has not yet resumed a normal aspect, the directors have not yet been able to carry out their intention of floating further debentures. The need for this is great in order to enable the Bank to proceed with the work of debt liquidation and to finance schemes of agricultural improvement, both of which necessitate the grant of long term loans. During the year under report there was no difficulty in meeting demands for long term loans for these purposes.

SENTENCED FOR KIDNAPPING.

(Associated Press.)

MASULIPATAM (MADRAS) May 8.

In the Sessions Court, judgment was pronounced in a sensational case of kidnapping in which two Brahmin widows aged forty and seventy pleaded not guilty to the charge under section 366 penal code of kidnapping a telugu girl of 12 years out of her father's house and guardianship into the Nizam's territory with a view to compel her to marry against her will. The facts of the prosecution case are that both the accused enticed the girl from her father's house to a wayside temple. On the way the second accused rubbed some ointment on the girl's forehead. The girl was taken to the Nizam's dominions and there kept in confinement for nearly a month before she was given away in marriage to a Brahmin of over 50 years for a consideration of Rs. 1,500. The marriage was duly celebrated on the 24th March 1919. In the middle of July the police rescued the girl and arrested the accused. The girl, the bridegroom and the purohit who officiated at the marriage were the chief witnesses. The Sessions Judge sentenced the first accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine or in default 10 months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused, in view of her extreme old age, to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

LADY ASTOR'S SEAT.

SIR JOYNSON-HICK'S CLAIM.

Sir, Joynson-Hicks signalised his re-appearance in Parliament by contesting for the seat occupied by Lady Astor.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (Twickenham, C.U.), rising from the corner seat on the second bench below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House usually occupied by Lady Astor, asked for the guidance of the Speaker on a question of order. He said that at five minutes past 8 o'clock that morning he left a card in that seat. There was no other card in the seat at the time. He came again at prayer time and found that the card of another member had been placed in the slot. He did not desire to raise any question of controversy between himself and the other member, but he desired guidance. According to the rules and regulations of the House a member who took his seat at 8 o'clock, and was there for prayers was entitled to remove any other card and substitute his own.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor.—May I ask whether the technical rules of this House are not subject to the good feeling of members, and whether it is not in accord with what I think is the almost universal feeling in this House that the only lady member of this House— (Cries of "No" and "Yes," in which the end of the sentence was inaudible).

Sir F. Hall (Dulwich, C.U.).—If ladies come as members to this House should they not be amenable to the same regulations as other members? They claim equality on all points, and under the circumstances should not they recognize the usual customs prevailing in this House?

The two members rising.

The Speaker said:—I really do not think it is necessary to continue the debate. The hon. member who initiated it has stated quite correctly what the rule is. It must be left to every hon. member to decide himself whether he will yield the place he is entitled to take on coming here at 8 o'clock to anybody else. If he chooses he can do so; if he prefers to retain his seat he is entitled to retain his seat.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that, if necessary, he should be quite prepared to make a personal explanation on the subject. He had some correspondence which he was willing to lay before the House, but he did not think it at all necessary. (Cheers.)

A PARTITION DISPUTE.

UNDECIDED FOR 17 YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

A typical case of legal delay came up today before Mr. Justice Ghose at the Calcutta High Court. In the course of the judgment his Lordship observed that the way in which the suit had been conducted for a period of seventeen years was a perfect scandal. This was a suit for partition instituted on 17th June 1903 by Syed Velayet Ali against Sheik Garibulla. On 6th April 1906, a final decree was made by Mr. Justice Stepheenson, appointing the Hon. Mr. Syed Shamsul Huda Commissioner of partition. Nothing was done in the matter till April 1912 when Sir Shamsul Huda was appointed a member of the Bengal Executive Council. Since then no order for the appointment of a successor to Sir Shamsul Huda as Commissioner of partition had been obtained, from the court. His Lordship now appointed Mr. Ashraf Ali, Barrister, as Commissioner of partition and directed him to effect the partition of properties within six weeks from the date of the orders.

MADRAS NATIONALIST AND ELECTIONS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 8.

The following resolution was passed by the Standing Committee of the Nationalist Association:—

Resolved that the Committee invite gentlemen pledging themselves to the programme and principles of the Nationalist Association and willing to stand for election seats in the Local Legislative Council, Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to communicate their intentions to the President by means of a letter marked "Confidential" in order that further action might be taken in regard to selection and support.

COLOMBO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, May 7.

The "Times of Ceylon" representative was to-day informed by Mr. E. B. Denham, Director of Education that it is hoped that Colombo University College will be opened in January next. It is proposed to establish chairs in Classics, Economics and Modern History, English Language and Literature, Physics Chemistry and Mathematics. It is suggested to advertise for a Professor of Mathematics in India and Ceylon and to fill the other five chairs from England. It is hoped that the Oxford University will assist in the selection of professors and it is expected that they will arrive in Ceylon before the end of the year. The proposals have been submitted to the Secretary of State but have not been as yet definitely approved.

"SWADESHI AND A GOLD MEDAL."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if any of the Indian patriots will be kind enough to indite an article or a pamphlet in English or Hindi on "How to make 'Swadeshi' a success to induce classes and masses to adopt 'Swadeshi' in all shades of life and to take a solemn vow to promote the movement to be crowned with success." The gold medal will be awarded to the best writer. It should reach before 31st July, 1920.—Yours, etc.,

DWARKA PRASAD PODDAR.

P. O. Bok No. 57, Karachi.

Lloyd Georgism.

WHAT IT MEANS.

A. G. G. contributes the following article to "The Daily News."

On Wednesday afternoon in mail week Mr. Bonar Law declared in the House of Commons that the hundred hunger strikers in Mountjoy Prison would not be released. If they died as the result of their deliberate starvation, so be it. Their blood would be on their own heads. The Government would not surrender. On Wednesday night the Government surrendered and the men were released. On Thursday morning Dublin was raided by the military and 170 people were arrested. Yesterday it was stated that all these people with the exception of five had been released. The mind reels before such a jazz dance of imbecility. The unhappy correspondents whose duty it is to unravel the confusion suggest that this crazy patchwork of policies is due to a violent conflict between Lord French and Sir Nevil Macready, the new Commander-in-Chief. Sir Nevil carried the position by storm on Wednesday night and Lord French (or rather the evil spirits of Dublin Castle who control that negligible person) regained the upper hand on Thursday morning.

But we have to look beyond the two soldiers for the source of this humiliating spectable. Lord French and Sir Nevil Macready are not rival dictators. They are joint administrators. They are not responsible for policy: they are responsible only for carrying out a policy. If it is true, as seems to be the case, that Sir Nevil imposed his will on Dublin Castle on Wednesday and compelled the release of the hunger strikers, the nation owes him a profound debt of gratitude. He saved Ireland from an unspeakable calamity and this country from an unspeakable shame. If a hundred men, arrested without charge and imprisoned without trial, had died as the result of the only form of protest left to them to make, not Ireland alone, nor England alone, but the whole world would have been shaken by the horror. Sir Nevil has staved off that disaster for the moment, but only for the moment. It will boil up again. moment. It will boil up again.

LLOYD GEORGEISM.

It will boil up again, not because Lord French and Sir Nevil have rival policies; but because the Government have no policy. It is the cardinal principle of Lloyd Georgeism to have no policy; but to back all policies and to surrender in a panic or a gamble to each in turn. It was that fatal spirit of opportunism that gave Europe a Peace Treaty which is falling to an obscene ruin. It is the same habit of living from hand to mouth, without direction of goal, that is responsible for our dealings with Russia. While Koltchak looked like a hero, Mr. George squandered our millions in supporting him. When Koltchak collapsed, he backed Mr. Bullitt and the Americans. But before peace could be made. Denikin, K.C.B., looked to the prophets of the "Times" and the "Morning Post" like a hero, and Mr. Churchill was permitted to squander more millions in pouring out tanks and aeroplanes for the new adventures. Now that Denikin, K.C.B., has gone there is a sort of furtive attempt, through such agents as Mr O'Grady, to come to peace. But side by side with it Poland is being encouraged, under the leadership of French soldiers, to make peace impossible by putting up the most fantastic claims against Russia, and should it have any momentary military success we know that Mr. George would want his share in it and would give Mr. Churchill his head once more. We are not out of the Russian wood yet.

Indeed we shall never get out of any wood while Lloyd Georgeism prevails, for we simply go round and round in a bewildering maze that leads nowhere except to deeper mire and more hopeless confusion Labour is alternately bribed and threatened, but no policy is offered to it, no statemenlike appeal is made to its better mind. The Prime Minister signs an appeal on behalf of the League of Nations Union, but the League itself, into which he more than anyone could breathe life and reality, is left a mere derelict. The Assembly, which was to have met last year, has not even been summoned, and the idea of bringing Germany and Austria within its scope is never discussed. Meanwhile France, which has a very clear and very determined policy, both on the Rhine and in Poland—a policy which makes any hope of a League of Nations impossible—still occupies great German cities on the left bank of the Rhine with black soldiers whose doings can only be vaguely hinted at in the English Press, but are filling the German Press with tales of horror.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

If in the midst of this welter of tragedy the case of Ireland stands out as the most startling and the most immediately threatening, it is not because the source of the trouble is different. The source is the same. There is no policy, only a blind lurching this way and that. Sometimes the lurches meet, and we have the grotesque spectacle of this week. The case of Ireland is exceptional, because it is exclusively our affair. And it is the most threatening because of its reactions. We do not understand the significance of the Irish question until we dismiss Ireland altogether from our mind and think of America. The most important issue in the world is the relationship of the British and American Commonwealths.

There are, unfortunately, powerful influences in both countries which are working deliberately and incessantly to create mischief between England and America. The streets of London are periodically insulted by the poisonous placards of a notorious ghtter journal directed to evoking ill-feeling against America, and the spirit that dictates these outrages is much more widespread than we should like to admit. On the other side, there is abundant hostility to appeal to. As I have said before, the best mind of America is entirely friendly to this country, but the mass mind of America is a compound of all the nations of the earth, and has no more interest in this country. In this mass there is one dominating political power, one solid, coherent social force, held together by common religion, a common memory, and common hate. It is the Irish population—ten million or so of people united as no people in America are united, politically powerful as no other people in America can be said to be. The old gibe that the Irish are not able to govern is probably the silliest fiction ever invented. It is hardly too much to say that the Irish govern America. It is so municipally, and it is hardly less so nationally. And it is this fact that blocks the path to an Anglo-American understanding.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

In an article replying to me recently, Mr. William Randolph Hearts, the Northcliffe of America, who owns great newspapers in almost every city from New York to San Francisco, and uses them daily to poison the minds of his readers against this country, dened that it was the Irish question that was "the basis of America's antipathy to England." And he proceeded to enumerate all the counts in his indictment against this country. I hope to have another opportunity of referring to them.

But in spite of Mr. Hearst I repeat that there is only one grave obstacle to happy relations between the British and American Commonwealths, and that that obstacle is Ireland. Get that out of the way and Mr. Hearts's occupation would be gone. He lives on Irish disaffection, not because he loves Ireland, but because for some obscure reason he hates England. When I was in Boston last November I saw an issue of his daily paper there wholly devoted to a virulent attack on this country, practically all of it written by Irishmen. These sleepless Irish foes are not in obscure places. They fill the mayoralties, they sit, like Judge Cohalan, on the Supreme Courts of the States, they hold, like Admiral Benson, high office in the services, they edit teh newspapers, the are the political organisers in every town and in every caucus. They form a core of antagonism that attracts to itself all the disaffected elements of the country and turns them to its own uses. Every statesman who hopes for power has to placate it. Hiram Johnson, who is generally recognised as a possible President, went to Boston recently and made a bitter attack on this country. It was universally understood to be an appeal to the Irish vote. All that is best in America groans under the tyranny, but while the cause continues, while expatriated Ireland lives with the single object of revenging itself on England in the field of American policy, there is no remedy and no escape.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE?

It is foolish to complain of America "butting into" our affairs, as Sir Edward Carson did. She wants the thing out of the way because until it is out of the way she cannot free her own public life from this intolerable and alien poison. Give Ireland a genuine settlement, like that of Dominion Home Rule, with country option for Ulster—and the Irish hostility to England in America would be mobilised on our side against any attempt to continue a policy of revenge on us at the expense of America after the grievance had ben fairly and adequately removed.

There is no other way of achieving that Anglo-American understanding which is the most urgent need of the world. In a word, the settlement of Ireland is the preliminary to the settlement of all the problems of this distracted earth. But it cannot be settled until we get clean politics and a clear policy in being—until we can find a substitute for the palsy of Lloyd Georgeism. There is only one substitute possible, and so long as the Liberal and Labour parties destroy each other in the interests of the Coalition, Lloyd Georgeism will continue to bedevil the world, and the chance of ever getting it out of the morass into which it is sinking will become increasingly remote. This week we have had further reminders of the deplorable fruits of this disastrous cutthroat policy. It is not enough to say that the alternative vote or proportional representation will keep people like Dr. Macnamara out. We have no assurance that the alternative vote of Liberals will be given for Labour, or *vice versa*.

A WAYSIDE INN.

Something else is needed if we really believe that Lloyd Georgeism is the disease that is afflicting our politics and that its destruction is the capital interest of society. There must be at all events a temporary truce to the minor issue as between Liberal and Labour. It is quite clear that each can effectually kill the other if it wants to kill the other more than it wants to kill Lloyd Georgeism. But it is not less clear that with reasonable give-and-take, and with loyalty to a larger interest than any party end, they can together reverse the whole position at Westminster and get the country and the world out of the present hopeless rut.

Is there anything in the way of such an accommodation? I have in recent articles examined the respective Liberal and Labour positions on all the crucial issues that must occupy any government that takes office. Tose issue are:

The revision of the Peace Treaty.
The League of Nations.
The abolition of militarism.
Free Trade.
Ireland.
Anglo-American relations.
Finance.
Social policy.

On all these subjects the measure of agreement is, on examination, found to be abundant for a working understanding. There are infinite disagreements, of course, not merely between Liberal and Labour, but between the various sections of the two; but the business of politics is to find the greatest common denominator and to subordinate the smaller disagreements to the larger agreements. There is a reactionary element in the Liberal Party which may refuse to give its vote to Labour, just as there is an extremist element in Labour that would refuse to give its vote to the Liberal. But most of the Liberal reactionaries are now definitely in the Georgian camp and the Labour extremists are not a serious factor. There has been no more remarkable proof of this than the recent conference of the I.L.P., the advanced intellectual wing of the Labour Party, which under the emphatic leadership of Mr. Snowden and Mr. MacDonald overwhelmingly repudiated the Russian Soviet policy as applicable to this country.

With so pressing a need, with so clear a call to everyone who realises the perils towards which the world is drifting under the present slack and irresponsible control, is there no means of effecting an understanding? Is there no wayside inn where two or three may meet to consider how this mutual destruction can be turned to a large constructive purpose for the well-being of the State and of the world?

COTTON FOR INDIAN MILLS.

NO CESS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 8.

In paragraph 3 of the resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and agriculture no 674-191 dated the 2nd August 1919, it was stated that the Government of India reserved for further examination the recommendation No. 149 made by the Indian Cotton Committee that a cess be imposed on all cotton used in Indian mills or exported in order to provide funds for the additional agricultural staff proposed. After further considering this recommendation the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the method of finance suggested by the committee would not be in consonance with the financial arrangements proposed under the Reforms Scheme the main feature of which will be a complete separation of imperial and provincial finances. Under those arrangements agriculture will be a provincial subject and the expenditure on the measures advocated by the committee will, therefore, be debitable to provincial revenues. While if it should at any time be necessary to impose a cess for revenue purposes on cotton consumed in mills or exported the proceeds being of an All-India nature would be finally credited to imperial revenues. For these reasons the Government of India have decided not to take action on the committee's proposal.

RATLAM NOTES.

STATE JURISDICTION MADE PLENARY.

(From a Correspondent.)

RATLAM, May 5.

The British Government has made the jurisdiction of the Ratlam State plenary and thus recognised it as a First Class State owing to its importance and advanced administration as also the high position of its ruler, who is noted for the valuable personal services rendered by him in the Great European War and the Third Afghan War.

The Ratlam Dispatch Riders, who have just returned home after serving in Egypt and Palestine for three years and five months continuously, are being lionized both at Ratlam and Amleta, the latter being a fief under Ratlam to which the Jemadar of the Dispatch Riders, Sangram Singh, belongs. He proposes contributing to the Press sketches of Egyptians and Syrians, including Arabs, Turks, Jews, Nazarenes, Fellahs, etc., with whose manners and customs he has become familiar during his long stay in these most interesting lands.

Industrial activity in this important town of Ratlam, which is also a big Railway Junction, is evidenced by the vigorous manner in which the local Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, the Electric Supply Company and other smaller Commercial Associations are carying on their work under the energetic guidance of the present Minister, Raj Kumar Sirdar Singh of Shahpura.

Rao Bahadur Sadul Singh, Thakur of Sheogarh, died suddenly last month at Ratlam of heart failure at the age of 58. He was an Honorary Member of his Highness' Council. He held lands from the Darbars of Gwalior, Jaora, (Junior Branch) and Sailana, besides those from the Ratlam Darbar.

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HOW TO TAKE CORNS OUT SO THEY DONT COME BACK

"When sore, tired, tender feet ache like ulcerated teeth, and when callouses, smarting, burning, chafing, excessive perspiration, or other foot afflictions make life miserable, just soak your feet in hot saltrated water, prepared as explained below, and then see how quickly you can bid all the torture a final good-bye." says

C. S. TURNER, late Sergt. R.A.M.C.

Cutting the top of a corn off with a razor or burning it off with caustic lotions, plasters, etc., doesn't do any good. It may do great harm by causing infection or even blood poisoning. Also, it hurts, and the root just sprouts right up again so your corn soon has a brand new top on it, bigger than ever. The top is only dead skin, anyway. The business end of a corn is the little pointed part, or core, that extends down into the toe. That is what hurts when it presses on sensitive nerves, and it is the part you have to get out. Cutting the top off an aching tooth wouldn't stop the ache. Same way with a corn. Don't worry about the top. Get after the *root*, by using a good handful of refined *Reudel Bath Salt ates*, dissolved in a gallon or so of hot water. I just soake I my feet in this for a while, then took hold of the corn with my fingers and out she came, root and all, like the hull comes out of a strawberry. Only a little hole or depression was left in the toe, and that soon closed, so there was nothing left in there to sprout a new corn again. It didn't affect the surrounding flesh at all, but soon softened the whole of the corn. No burning or soreness, no pain, no danger, no trouble, and no days of waiting to see whether that old corn is going to leave for good or stay with you indefinitely.

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SORE FEET, TIRED FEET, ANY KIND OF BAD FEET

Soften callouses the same way, then scrape off, and I don't dare tell you how quick this saltrated medicated water will drive aches, chafes, blister, excessive perspiration, etc., or even rheumatic pains away. It would sound too good to be true; but many soldiers can tell you what wonderful stuff "saltrated" water is. The refined *Reudel Bath Saltrates* compound costs very little, and any chemist would have it. A quarter-pound will be sufficient to make several gallons of the medicated water and rid the whole family of foot troubles.

NOTE.—A medical man when shown the above said: "The *Reudel Bath Saltrates* referred to is a remarkably efficient compound of pure, refined mineral salts. This produces medicated and oxygenated water similar to that found at famous hot medicated springs, the ingredients of the natural waters, of course, having been exactly ascertained by analysis. 'Saltrated' water acts upon dead, calloused, hardened and 'corny' skin (in which there is no blood circulation) by dissolving and extracting the oil or sebaceous matter therefrom. This leaves the skin soft and 'pulpy' so it is easily picked out or scraped off. The water, when medicated in this way, has no effect whatever upon sound and healthy skin."

Did your Child wake up Cross or Feverish?

Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated, cleanse the liver and bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if the tongue is coated; this is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels need attention at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, "stuffy" with cold, throat sore; when the child has tainted breath and doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, or has stomach-ache or diarrhœa, remember a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the waste matter, sour bile and fermenting food clogged in the bowels pass out of the system, and you have a healthy and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside cleansing." Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

PIMPLES, BOILS & BLOTCHES.

A person suffering from eruptions of the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the discomfiture and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels Nature asserts herself and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause by removing the disease from the Blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the liver and strengthening the kidneys which filter the Blood and drive out the impure matter through the bowels.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London.

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DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

SURAT NOTES.

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 6.

The prize-distribution gathering of the Sarvajanik A. V. School, Katargam, was held on Friday last, Mr. Dahyabhai K. Desai, presiding. After the usual programme of recitations and the report reading the president distributed the prizes to the successful candidates. In the course of his remarks the president eulogised the services of Mr. Khusalbhai R. Vashi, who has been working as an honorary headmaster of the School, since the starting of the School in 1918. A shawl was presented to him by the president in recognition of his services.

The Postal Authorities here seems to have turned a deaf ear to the various complaints raised by the public regarding the late delivery of post. Inspite of the fact that the grievances of the postal peons have been redressed, slackness in postal service has remained as it was before. People residing in localities distant from the Central Post-office sometimes 12. Again. very often letters are received one or two days after their due date. The general public as well as the local papers have more than once drawn the attention of the authorities to the nuisance but nothing has yet been done in the matter.

Rash driving of carriages has become a fashion with some of the drivers here. Very recently a driver was charged with rash and reckless driving and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 35 by the City Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. Bham who was elected president of the Rander Municipality, having resigned, Mr. Jamsetji M. Antia has been re-elected president.

* * * * *

As is usual in summer, there has occured a shortage of water-supply in Surat. Scarcity of water in the Tapti has compelled the Varacha Water-Works Department to stop supply of water for about 3 hours in the day and 2 hours at night. To remove the inconvenience which this has caused to the public, the Chief Officer has submitted to the municipality a scheme for an increased supply of water. The municipality has sanctioned the necessary expenses and the public are waiting the result of the experiment.

* * * * *

The Vidyarthi Mandal, Surat, has collected about Rs. 600 for the Tagore purse fund and deducting the expenses which amount to about 50 Rs. the Mandal proposes to send the balance to Dr. Tagore for his 'Shanti Niketan.'

THE AFRIDIS.

HAND IN GOVT. RIFLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 7.

A communique dated May 7th says:—During the fornight ending 24th April the Afridis handed in 39 Government rifles including 6 from the hitherto recalcitrant Shalcher Bambar Khel section and Rs. 1,600 in lieu of two deserters' rifles which had been sold in Kabul. Restoration of Tribal allowances has been granted to those sections which have completed compliance with Government terms.

Waziristan:—Except for occasional sniping all is quiet in Waziristan. The Mahsuds held a Jirga in Kaniguram on April 30th at which they prepared a petition for submission to Government. Several Wana Wazir raiding gangs are reported out towards Khob The intimation has been received of raiding by Ohilsai Powindahs on their jouney to Afghanistan, but up to now they have met with no success. Ramzulla, the Wana Mulla, who was largely instrumental in raising the Wazir lashkars which assisted the Mahsuds in their efforts to resist our advance up the Tank in January is reported to be dying from the effects of a fall from his horse. Lala, the Khost Mullah, who has paid several visits to Waziristan has been wounded by his nephew in Khost and is not expected to recover.

Baluchistan: A party of Suleman Khel raiders, about two hundred and fifty strong, was engaged by our troops at Teshin on 23rd April. After a fight in which they suffered casualties estimated at 45 the raiders returned and have now recrossed into Afghanistan. Our casualties are 25. Another Suleman party is still reported towards Hindubagh but has taken no action yet.

The villagers who were abducted from the Chaman on the night of the 17th and 18th April and taken across the border have been returned by the Afghan authorities.

CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.

Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that I have cured many cases.

Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S. advised me not to treat more than

500 PATIENTS A MONTH.

My patients live in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, Australia, E. Africa, Scotland and England.

Indian gentlemen writes 22 April:

"I saw Miss Cumberland. She gave excellent evidence of your most successful treatment."

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Orient Hotel.

4 May—2 to 6 p.m.
5 May—10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

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B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.

Address letters:
Northcote Lodge, LONAVLA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4-551 2%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-5556%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

Pappa, Is this made in India?

What would you say if your child asked this question?

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An Appreication.

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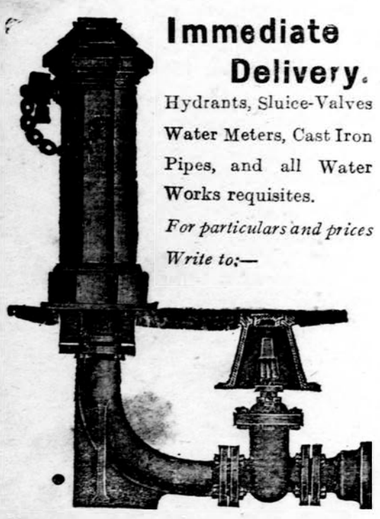

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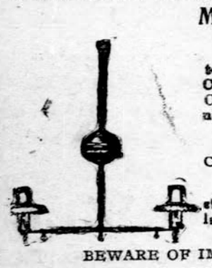

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